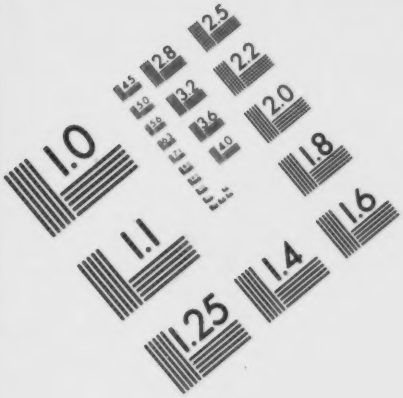

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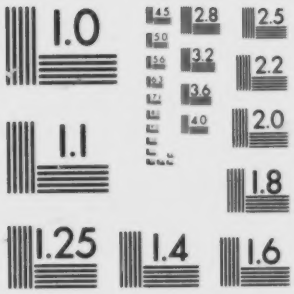

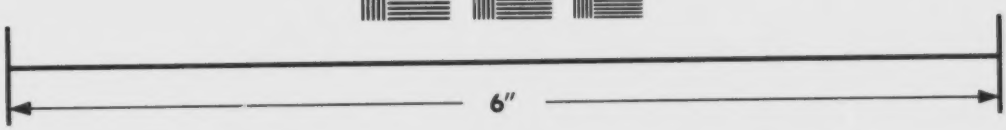

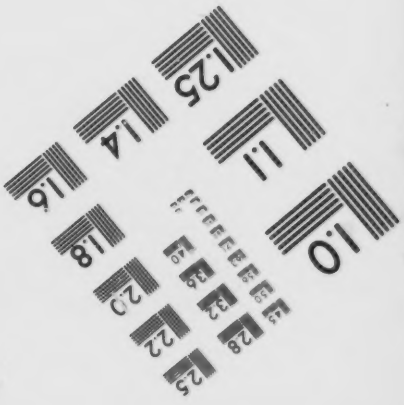

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Daily Report

Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-88-113
Monday
13 June 1988

Daily Report
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FBIS-NES-88-113 *13 June 1988*

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LD1306130788 [Editorial Report]

Iran-Iraq Conflict

New Iranian Offensive—Iranian forces launched the two-pronged "Bayt al-Moqaddas-7" offensive 13 June in the Shalamcheh region, IRNA announced, adding that 4,000 Iraqis have been killed or wounded and "great amounts" of enemy materiel seized in "fierce" fighting. According to Tehran radio, mobilization and IRGC ground forces, with air support, are leading the attack. An Iraqi military statement carried by Voice of the Masses radio acknowledged that Iranian troops tried to penetrate the border to the east of Fish Lake. Iraqi defenders "absorbed the momentum of the enemy offensive and halted it," the statement declared, adding that "appropriate measures" are being taken to prepare a counterattack.

Shipping, Air Attacks—"Speedboats" attacked a British-flagged supertanker off the Saudi coast 11 June, Tehran radio reported, citing a news agency report. The incident, near the Saudi port of Ra's Tannurah, followed an earlier attack by "gunboats" on an FRG cargo vessel in the Gulf, the radio noted. Shipping sources cited by Radio Monte Carlo said the gunboats were Iranian, adding that one member of the FRG ship's crew was killed in the attack, which occurred near the Strait of Hormuz.

The Iranian attacks on shipping followed a 10 June Iraqi air strike on a large maritime target in the Gulf, announced in an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio. Another communique carried by the radio stated that Iraqi warplanes downed an Iranian F-14 in an 11 June dogfight over the Gulf. However, an Iranian Air Force commander cited by IRNA denied the claim, stressing that all Iranian aircraft returned safely to base that day.

Iranian Forces Structure—In a Friday sermon broadcast by Tehran radio, Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i declared "with certainty" that the Iranian Army and IRGC will remain separate entities. There is no intention to merge the two combat forces, he said, stressing that this is not only his opinion, but that of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni and of 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the acting commander in chief of the armed forces. He added that the "smart and wise" policy is to improve coordination between the two combat forces and eradicate unnecessary duplication of efforts.

Commenting on recent developments in the Iranian military command, Baghdad radio claimed that Hashemi-Rafsanjani's headquarters was the target of an "armed attack" following his appointment as commander in chief. The radio also referred to rumors that IRGC commander Mohsen Reza'i may be sacked following his admission that the IRGC bears responsibility for recent defeats.

Iraqi Air Defenses—The UAE's AL-ITTIHAD reported 11 June that Iraq has begun deploying a new antiaircraft missile system to protect four major Iraqi cities, according to WAM.

Kuwait

The White House decision to approve the sale of 40 F-18 aircraft to Kuwait was reported by KUNA, which noted that the total cost of the aircraft and related weapons is estimated at some 1.9 billion dollars.

Iran

Khomeyni Health—Interior Minister 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi denied a U.S. television report that Ayatollah Khomeyni's health is failing, asserting that this was "a Zionist scheme for cheering on Saddam Husayn and his demoralized army." Speaking in a press interview cited by IRNA, Mohtashemi added that he recently met the imam and can verify that he is in "perfect shape."

Iran's Flag of Freedom radio, a clandestine opposition station, had earlier claimed that Khomeyni's health has become "critical," as he can no longer see and is suffering from prostate cancer and a brain tumor.

Iran-UK Agreement—Britain and Iran have reached "broad agreement" on resolving their dispute over compensation for damaged diplomatic buildings, the British Foreign Office announced in a statement cited by PRESS ASSOCIATION 10 June. The settlement will involve a net payment from Britain to Iran of about 1 million pounds.

Denial on Nuclear Pact—A British press report that Iran has signed a nuclear agreement with Pakistan was dismissed as a "mere fabrication" by an "informed source" cited by IRNA.

Tehran Bomb Attempt—A car bomb was discovered and defused in a Tehran street 9 June, according to an Information Ministry statement reported by IRNA.

Aftermath of Arab Summit

Comment on Summit Results—The decisions and influence of "Arab reaction" in the Algiers summit are a "source of shame" for the Arab world, Iranian President Khamene'i maintained in a Friday sermon broadcast by Tehran radio. He added that conference resolutions attacking Iran will be "a shameful stain on today's reactionary Arab leaders." "Progressive" Arab countries opposed including the Iran-Iraq war on the conference agenda, Khamene'i said, but the conference resolution on this subject shows that "reaction is stronger in the Arab world." He claimed that the conference paid "lip service" to the Palestinian issue, adding that if the Arabs had really wanted to defend Palestinian rights, they would have banned the Moroccan and Jordanian kings from attending. The Iranian Foreign Ministry likewise

condemned the summit final communique as "in accordance with the wishes of the United States and Israel," and as a "dark and ugly day for the Arabs," according to a statement cited by Tehran radio.

In contrast to Iran's view, Damascus radio stressed that Syria is "satisfied" with the summit resolutions on supporting the Palestinian uprising, backing the Frontline States, and emphasizing the priority of the conflict with the "Zionist enemy" over other problems in the Arab arena. The summit represents "a return to the hardening of the Arab stand in the face of Zionist and imperialist plans," the radio asserted, and this proves the "credibility" of Syrian policies.

Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi also lauded the results of the summit during a press conference broadcast by Algiers television, describing the conference as "the most successful of all" because the Arabs have for the first time adopted a stand against the United States. The summit delivered "blows" to the United States which the latter never received from previous Arab conferences, he added. King Husayn's remarks at the conference criticizing U.S. policy were welcomed by Al-Qadhdhafi, who maintained that the king's speech "exposes the moves of the U.S. secretary of state and his so-called initiatives."

In a subsequent speech to the Libyan General People's Congress (GPC), broadcast by Tripoli television, Al-Qadhdhafi praised Arab leaders for being "candid with each other in an unprecedented and uncustomary way" during closed sessions of the summit. The discussions showed that "there is no Arab ruler who loves the United States," he said, and even Arab rulers regarded as pro-American were "utterly critical" of the United States.

A JANA review of the conference final communique did not mention its references to the international conference or its condemnations of Iran. However, INA reported that Col al-Qadhdhafi criticized Iran during a meeting in Algiers with Taha Yasin Ramadan, the head of Iraq's delegation to the summit conference.

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Libya after the summit and delivered a speech to the GPC in which he hailed the summit as "a new era" and "the birth of a new Arab will." In his address, which was broadcast by Tripoli television, 'Arafat contrasted the Algiers conference with the previous summit in Amman, where "there was an attempt" to "write off the Palestinian question."

Maghreb Talks—Maghreb leaders held their own summit in Algeria 10 June and decided to establish a commission which will work toward the "great Arab Maghreb," Algiers radio reported. The commission will hold its first meeting in Algiers 13 July. The Maghreb summit was attended by the leaders of Algeria, Morocco, Libya, Tunisia, and Mauritania, Algiers television noted. JANA noted that this was the first full Maghreb summit since the "defeat of colonialism" in the region, adding that the brief of the newly established commission is to prepare the means for a "Maghreb without frontiers."

Syrian-Lebanese Meeting—A lengthy meeting on the sidelines of the summit between Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil has opened "a new chapter in bilateral relations," according to a source in the Lebanese delegation cited by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon. The meeting was "cordial, frank, open, and objective," the source said, and the two leaders agreed on the need to cooperate. A Lebanese official will visit Damascus soon to follow up the talks, KUNA revealed.

Lebanon

Inter-Palestinian Clashes—Clashes resumed between Fatah loyalists and dissident gunmen in Shatila camp 13 June, Voice of Lebanon radio announced. Reporting on earlier exchanges of fire, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported that 3 people were killed and 12 wounded 11 June, while Voice of Lebanon spoke of "many" casualties on 10 June, including 2 dead and 30 wounded when a shell hit a vegetable market. A Syrian soldier was also killed that day when a shell hit a Syrian position near Shatila, Radio Free Lebanon disclosed.

East Beirut—The Lebanese Forces (LF) have uncovered a two-man sabotage network working for former LF leader Elie Hubayqah and backed by Syria, Radio Free Lebanon reported. In another development, LF Deputy Commander Karim Paqraduni gave a speech 12 June in which he said the LF wants "dialogue and detente with all Lebanese Shi'ite, Sunni, and Druze Muslims," according to the Voice of Lebanon.

Israel

Jerusalem radio reported that two Arabs were killed in incidents in the West Bank 12 June. One man died when IDF soldiers dispersed a riot in Janin, the radio said, while the death of a youth near Jericho was linked with an incident in which a bus driver fired shots at stone throwers. In an earlier development, an IDF spokeswoman cited by THE JERUSALEM POST stated that 10 Arabs were wounded in Nabulus 10 June while attempting to resist arrest. Arab sources claimed that Israeli troops beat around 70 men after stones were thrown at troops in Nabulus, the paper noted.

Two Israelis were hospitalized 12 June after stones were thrown at their cars, Jerusalem radio reported. One of the incidents took place in the West Bank, the other near Tel Aviv.

Egypt-Israel

Tension in Egyptian-Israeli relations has increased after an Israeli reconnaissance plane violated Egypt's airspace 10 June, according to a UAE press report cited by WAM. Citing a "senior political source" in Cairo, AL-ITTIHAD added that Egypt has given Israel a "strongly worded" warning that Egypt will firmly respond to any further overflights.

PLO Affairs

Al-Sus on Recognition, Peace—Ibrahim al-Sus, PLO representative in Paris, declared that the PLO "recognizes the Israeli reality" and that to achieve peace, the PLO "is ready to extend its hand to Israel without prior conditions," Radio Monte Carlo disclosed 12 June. Al-Sus also criticized Syria and Libya for obstructing Egypt's return to the Arab League, the radio reported.

Muscat Office—During a meeting between PLO leader 'Arafat and the Sultan of Oman's representative to the Arab summit, it was decided that the PLO will be allowed to open an office in Muscat, the Kuwaiti paper AL-SIYASAH revealed 10 June.

Afghanistan

Charges on Accord Violations—The timetable for the withdrawal of Soviet troops could be revised and the return of such troops contemplated if Pakistani violations of the Geneva accords "take on a permanent character," President Najibullah declared in remarks carried by Kabul radio 10 June. The president later elaborated that the USSR and Afghanistan will not feel "obliged to pave the way" for further troop withdrawals, TASS reported.

The Pakistani Foreign Office submitted a "detailed reply" to Afghan memoranda on violations and specified Afghan air and ground violations since the signing of the Geneva agreements, Islamabad radio reported 11 June. Pakistan also emphasized that it cannot be held responsible for the action of the opposition inside Afghanistan, and the UN Good Offices Mission was assured that it will receive Pakistan's "full cooperation."

Najibullah in Cuba—In Havana Najibullah held talks with Cuban leader Fidel Castro, BAKHTAR reported. The two sides signed a treaty on friendship and cooperation, an interparty agreement, and a protocol on cultural cooperation, TASS reported. En route home, the Afghan president stopped over in Moscow 12 July, Kabul radio noted.

Sudan

The armed forces were successful in breaking a rebel siege on the southern town of Akobo, near the border with Ethiopia, Omdurman radio announced 12 June. According to a military statement, 380 rebels were killed and a "large quantity" of ammunition was seized.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Further Reportage on Arab Summit in Algiers

Additional Resolutions 10 Jun

JN1006181288 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1613 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] The extraordinary Arab summit in Algiers adopted two resolutions on the Palestine question, in addition to the final communique. The first resolution comes under the subhead "Supporting the Popular Palestinian Uprising," while the second comes under the subhead "The International Mideast Peace Conference."

The first resolution regarding the support to be provided for the uprising calls for:

1. Displaying commitment to providing all types of support and backing to ensure the continuation of the uprising and the Palestinian people's resistance to the Zionist occupation through the PLO, considering that it is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and also through the available international channels until their objectives of regaining their inalienable national rights, including their rights to repatriation, to self-determination, and to the establishment of an independent state on their national soil with Jerusalem as its capital, are achieved.

2. Rejecting all partial and separate solutions regarding the Arab-Israeli conflict and considering any plans that do not guarantee the excercise of these rights as plans that hinder the efforts being exerted to achieve a just peace in the region and also as plans that encourage the continuation of the occupation and Israeli intransigence.

3. Calling upon the UN Security Council to fully shoulder its responsibilities toward Israel's violations of the Geneva Conventions, to force Israel to allow the return of the deportees in accordance with UN Security Council Resolutions Nos 605, 607, and 608, and to work toward immediately ending the occupation, dismantling the settlements, and placing the occupied territories under transitional UN supervision to provide their residents with protection.

4. Calling upon the international community to confront the official state terrorism being perpetrated by Israel with the support of some international forces against the Palestinian Arab people and its violations of the sovereignty of some Arab states.

5. Calling upon the U.S. Government to change its stand, which is hostile to the Arab nation and to the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, as it refuses to recognize the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, as a basic party to the Arab-Israeli conflict; calling upon it to end its unlimited support for Israel—support which encourages Israel to go to extremes in its pursuit of the policy of aggression and expansion.

6. Entrusting the Arab Ministerial Committee for Supporting the Uprising with continuing its contacts with the permanent member states of the UN Security Council, and also with international groups.

7. Approving the information plan drawn up by the standing information committee regarding the uprising.

8. Continuing the provision of facilities to the PLO and to the Palestinians in Arab states.

The last three paragraphs called for continuing efforts with the Islamic states and with the Nonaligned Movement member states, for enhancing cooperation with the socialist bloc states and also for strengthening Arab-African cooperation.

On the international Mideast peace conference, the summit reiterated the following principles:

1. Israel's withdrawal from all the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied in 1967 including Arab Jerusalem.

2. Canceling all annexation measures and dismantling the settlements established by Israel in the Palestinian and Arab territories since 1967.

3. Placing the West Bank and Gaza Strip under UN supervision for a transitional period that does not exceed several months.

4. Enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights, including their rights to repatriation, self-determination, and establishment of their independent national state, with Jerusalem as its capital, on their national soil, under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative, in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions.

5. Guaranteeing the freedom of worship and exercise of religious rituals for those affiliated to all religions in the holy places in Palestine.

6. The UN Security Council must draw up peace guarantee for all concerned states, including the independent Palestinian state.

Second [as heard], the Arab states call for the convening of a UN-sponsored international Mideast peace conference on the basis of international legitimacy and UN resolutions, which call for complete Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and also guarantee the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights to repatriation, to self-determination, and to national independence. The conference is to take

place with the participation of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and all parties to the conflict, including the PLO, which must attend on an equal footing enjoying the same rights given to the other parties participating in this conference.

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets Ramadan

JN1006121788 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1124 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Algiers, 10 Jun (INA)—A meeting was held here after midnight last night between Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, and Libyan Leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at the conclusion of the extraordinary Arab summit.

Ramadan briefed Colonel al-Qadhdhafi on the developments of the situation on the front and the victories the valiant Iraqi Armed Forces have scored with the liberation of Al-Faw and al-Shalamjah [Shalamcheh]. He also briefed Al- Qadhdhafi on the humiliation the Tehran regime has suffered from its defeat in Al-Faw and Al-Shalamjah, and the impact this defeat will have on the future of the Iranian regime and the war in general.

Ramadan stressed during the meeting that Iraq has sincerely and loyally cooperated toward establishing peace and has accepted international resolutions, including UN Security Council Resolution 598. He also stressed that Iraq insists on liberating its territory, and establishing peace through the capabilities of its sons and their determination to force the Iranian regime to raise the white flag and drop the rejectionist slogans behind which it covers its retreat and losses.

The first deputy prime minister said that the Libyan leader had affirmed that Iran's continuation of the war against Iraq serves the Zionist entity as it witholds Iraq's huge resources from the confrontation with Zionist aggression and prevents it from performing its effective pan-Arab role against the aggressors.

Taha Yasin Ramadan said the discussions with Col al-Qadhdhafi dealt with bilateral relations and the results of the extraordinary Algiers Arab summit.

Taha Yasin Ramadan described his meeting with Col al-Qadhdhafi as positive, and referred to the Libyan stand on the Iraq-Iran war at the summit which condemned the Iranian aggression against Iraq and Iran's continued escalation of that aggression and its rejection of all peace resolutions. He also referred to the citation in the summit's final communique congratulating Iraq and blessing its liberation of its territory in Al-Faw and Al-Shalamjah [Shalamcheh].

Taha Yasin Ramadan said the Syrian regime agreed to what the Arab leaders unanimously agreed to put forward, but as usual that regime dissented and was the only one with reservations on the condemnation of Iran's aggression against Iraq and the Arabian Gulf countries, and these reservations were impudently expressed by that regime's leader during the closed session.

Ramadan said Col al-Qadhdhafi blessed the Iraqis' victories in liberating Al-Faw and Al-Shalamjah, and viewed these victories as a force that strengthened Arab morale in an age in which they are confronting the severest forms of plotting and aggression.

The first deputy prime minister said that Col Al-Qadhdhafi asked him to convey to President Saddam Husayn his greetings and his anxiousness and desire to develop relations with Iraq and to promote these relations in all fields.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; Hasan 'Ali, RCC member; and members of the Libyan delegation accompanying Col al-Qahdhafi.

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets UAE President

LD1006130788 Tripoli JANA in English 0835 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Algiers, Al Sayf [June] 10, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The leader of the revolution received in Algiers last night Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al-Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates.

'Arafat News Conference 10 Jun

LD1006201088 Algiers Television Service in Arabic 1710 GMT 10 Jun 88

[News conference given by Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, for foreign correspondents in Algiers on 10 June—recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] what is your comment with regard to the resolutions of the emergency Arab summit? My second question is: You have had a 3-hour meeting with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. Is there anything new in Syrian-Palestinian relations following this meeting? Thank you.

['Arafat] You have timed the meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad as having lasted 3 hours? Obviously, this meeting was part of the series of meetings that we started in Damascus. Before that, we had a meeting in Tunisia with the Syrian foreign minister. Today we have had this lengthy meeting with Brother President Hafiz al-Asad, during which we debated a number of important issues related to Palestinian-Syrian relations and matters of our Arab nation either on the Palestinian, Arab, or international level. We have agreed to continue these meetings as soon as possible, God willing.

I would like to answer the second question by stating my evaluation of the summit. I would like to say that the summit has been as we expected it to be. It has been a summit about the uprising. It was important that this

summit take place on Algerian soil, the soil of 1 and 1/2 million martyrs, following the blessed invitation and the important initiative of Brother President Chadli Bendjedid. This summit is not only important for the Palestinian cause or the uprising, despite the fact that the invitation to convene this summit was basically to discuss the uprising, but also, other Arab issues. Just as the Amman summit was held essentially to discuss the Gulf war, but the Palestinian cause was discussed in as much as it is the central cause of our Arab nation, the summit of the uprising should also discuss Arab matters, primarily the Gulf war.

I say that proceeding from this blessed initiative announced by President Chadli Bendjedid, this great and important participation on the part of the Arab leaders, which no previous summit has seen for a long time, is an indication, if anything, of the influence of our brothers in Algeria. They have used all their influence for the success of this summit. It is also an indication of the rallying of the Arab nation around the Palestinian people, around its revolution, and around its blessed uprising.

Concerning the political resolutions, I can say that they were about the uprising just like the other resolutions, both those regarding the support and the other resolutions that came with the declaration. We can say that the summit has basically focused on three points: first the uprising, then the Gulf war, then the other issues of our Arab nation. We also discussed an effective international conference—you note that we insist on using the word effective, and not just a mandated conference. Because such a conference can have prerogatives but not be effective, we have insisted on the word effective, we insisted that the word be added. Effective means that there will be movement for its convening, a dynamic for its convening, a dynamic for attaining the objectives we expect from such an international conference, a conference under UN auspices, with the participation of all the Security Council members, and all the parties to the conflict, including the PLO, on equal footing and with the same rights as the other parties.

Of course, we want such a conference in order to achieve the national rights of the Palestinian people and not merely to record such rights. Thus, I am telling the Palestinian people inside our occupied land, from this platform and through you, that the success of this summit through these fantastic and positive results represents a decision by our Arab nation, at the highest level and through its leaders, to stand by the side of the Palestinian people and their uprising and to support them with all means.

I am, in the name of our Palestinian people, our heroes, our women and men, thanking my Brother President Chadli Bendjedid, the struggler President Chadli Bendjedid, for his initiative. I also express my thanks to the Algerian people, the people who gave 1 and 1/2 million martyrs, which has, since the first day of its independence, said that Algeria's independence will only be completee with the independence of Palestine and, which has, furthermore, said we are with Palestine, whether the latter is right or wrong. This stance has been fully epitomized at this summit and I would like to remind you that nearly a year ago Algiers was the venue of the Palestinian National Council's session, which consolidated the national unity and which constituted the largest contribution to such unity inside our occupied territories, a unity which has decisively led to the uprising of our people in our occupied land.

I want to say that the Palestinian struggle has entered a new stage. Now, some Israeli leaders say that the conflict is between two wills. Which is stronger? I want to say to them we are the stronger of the two wills. It is true that they are backed by the most powerful U.S. weapons and unlimited U.S. support, but our children, the children of the stones in Palestine, and the RPG [rocket propelled grenades] children in the camps in southern Lebanon, side by side with their brothers in the Lebanese nationalist movement, say we have tried and we shall continue until the achievement of victory, God willing.

[Reporter] In relation to the PLO position on the Arab delegation to the international conference, does the organization prefer a joint Arab delegation, or to be independent, and has the idea of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation been excluded, and what happened in relation to a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation? Was this discussed during your meeting with King Husayn? Thank you.

['Arafat] These are five or six questions. If you ask all these questions, what will be left for the others? Give me any question, which one of them do you want?

[Reporter] In relation to the PLO delegation to the international conference, do you support a joint delegation, that is the PLO as part of a joint delegation with the same rights and duties, or should it be an independent one and has the idea of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation been excluded?

['Arafat] First, our primary choice is an independent Palestinian delegation on an equal footing with the other parties. But if our Arab nation saw, that is if we together, they and we, if we see that it is possible to ease the international situation through a joint Arab delegation, this is as you know one of the options submitted by the PLO for more than a year. And we say in this respect that we have no objection to a joint Arab delegation, still on the basis of the equality of all parties and on the basis of the Algiers conference. [not further specified]

Concerning the joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation, this point has not been discussed so far. A few days ago, my brother Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas] was in Jordan, before the summit, to continue this dialogue and this Palestinian-Jordanian cooperation. Do not forget that we have a joint committee to support the steadfastness of our people inside the occupied land; this committee was

set up following the Baghdad summit, and this committee is still active. We are open to all good-office initiatives that come from our brothers.

[Reporter] The PLO and Iraq, during the Baghdad summit, were commited to the return of Egypt to the Arab League. What is the position of the PLO and brother Arabs in this summit on this matter?.

['Arafat] This issue was not discussed, because it was agreed that this summit would debate the uprising only.

[Reporter] Brother militant Abu 'Ammar. I am from VOGAH [Voice of the Greater Arab Homeland, Tripoli]. The final press release issued by the summit touched upon the international peace conference. We know very well that Palestine will not be recovered through the UN or through international rules and laws; you know this better than anybody else, especially since there are some in the Arab arena who used to reject the international peace conference. Brother Abu 'Ammar, what was the agreement on this issue at the summit?

The second question is as follows: Shultz has admitted the obstinacy of the Zionist entity with regard his latest shameful and failed initiative...

['Arafat, interrupting] We have said that you are allowed only one question, because the day after tomorrow I am going to the Jamahiriyah, and then you can ask me questions.

[Reporter] I am asking this because we are still at the summit. Obviously, the summit calls for an effective conference under the supervision of the United Nations Security Council permanent member states, among them the United States, the first enemy of the Arab nation and the filthy ally of the Zionist entity. How can one guarantee that a conference will be effective as long as the United States, the filthy enemy of the Arab nation, participates in it?

['Arafat] The first thing, the first topic, we, as is known, did not stop for a single minute, and up to this moment as I am sitting here, the torrents of Palestinian blood have not stopped. Today, there were two martyrs. One was martyred directly [as heard] and the second was transferred to hospital and I was informed a short time ago that he was martyred. Second this is inside our occupied land, apart from the victims, the mad shelling that is taking place against our camps. The torrent of Palestinian blood has not stopped for a single minute in the Palestinian march starting 22 years ago right up to now. For this reason nobody gives us the international conference as a gift or a grant. It is the torrent of Palestinian blood that has brought the international conference, if the international conference comes.

You must know this because, as it is known, the Zionist enemy, and behind it the United States, do not want a conference of peace, they want a conference of surrender. This is Shultz' plan. What does Shultz' plan say? Five no's. No to the PLO; no to the right to self-determination; no to a Palestinian state; no to an independent delegation; and no to an effective international conference. For this reason, the Arab resolutions are clear. Yes to an effective international conference; yes to an independent Palestinian delegation with the same rights and on equal footing with the other parties; yes to the right to self-determination for the Palestinian people; yes to an independent Palestinian state under Palestinian leadership. This is the reply of our Arab nation on this. We, however, cannot talk [pauses] I am not convening a conference; I am not going to hold a conference with our Arab brothers. I am going to hold a conference with my enemies; not only the United States, but I am going to hold a conference in Israel. With whom am I going to hold the international conference? Just as our brothers in Algeria held the first Evian talks and the second Evian talks; just as the Vietnamese held the first second, third, and fourth talks of Paris. There is no military action that does not end either with a defeat, where it surrenders, as happened in Potsdam when the Nazis surrendered before the Allies and the Red Army. [sentence as heard]

We, as you know, refused to surrender when for 88 days we were shelled from the sea, land, and air and we refused to surrender. Either this or we and our enemy reach a compromise in an international conference? I am not going to hold an international conference with Egypt and Jordan, with Lebanon, Sudan, or Syria. Any problem we have among us, we solve at the Arab League. I am, however, going to hold an international conference with my enemies in order to seize my rights as part of the struggle. The struggle is an indivisible whole. The struggle is part.

Because the rifle on its own is the highwayman, but the rifle with an integrated political operation...What is the rifle? [sentence as heard] It is the political operation in a loud voice, and political action in a loud voice. Political action, including information, political contacts, conferences, economic action, financial action—all these things constitute the revolution, which is indivisible.

[Reporter] Brother Abu 'Ammar: Brother Hani al-Hasan has declared to the Egyptian press many times the nearness of your visit to Cairo and this has not happened...

['Arafat, interrupting] You forget, you forget that I met President Husni Mubarak in Addis Ababa twice.

[Reporter] All right Addis Ababa, we expected in Cairo; Cairo is not Addis Ababa!

['Arafat] At any rate, if you invite me I will come! [laughter]

[Reporter, speaking in French] I am going, if you permit, to pose my question in French; I know that you understand French.

['Arafat, speaking in French] Wait please, I do not speak French; I speak only English

[Reporter, in French] Tripoli, in Lebanon, is not far away, nor is the camps war. After your rendezeous and your meeting with President al-Asad, where do your relations with Syria stand?

['Arafat, in English] We in the Palestinian leadership have a resolution to turn a new page in Palestinian-Syrian relations. As I have said, several meetings have taken place outside Damascus, then in Damasucs, then at the Amman conference, and now this lengthy meeting that will continue later on these good foundations. OK? [applause]

Al-Qadhdhafi News Conference

LD1006213988 Algiers Television Service in Arabic 1710 GMT 10 Jun 88

[News conference by Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi for foreign correspondents in Algiers on 10 June—recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified correspondent] My first question is: What is your viewpoint on the Maghreb summit—the summit of the Arab Maghreb states; what do you think about it? My second question is: President Hissein Habre has placed no conditions on a meeting with you; this includes the question of the Aozou strip. Are you prepared to meet him? If so, where and when? Also, what, in brief, is your evaluation of the work of the emergency summit that ended its work this evening, in comparison with the previous summits? With regard to the Arab Maghreb area, are you optimistic about the question of creating unity among the Arab Maghreb countries? Thank you.

[Correspondent] Your Excellency, I am Shakir al-Juburi, director general of the Paris magazine KUL AL-'ARAB. The Algiers summit conference comes in the wake of the summit of the two giants, Reagan and Gorbachev, which did not produce anything clear or specific concerning Arab issues or, in particular, Middle East issues: the Iraq-Iran war and the situation in Lebanon. How does Your Excellency view the results, or, rather, this U.S. and Soviet disregard for the Middle East area? Is it considered a turning point in dealing with Arab events? A second question: In your intervention during the last session this evening you mentioned that Arab disarray and divisions are responsible for the present state of the Arab nation and this level of dealing with events. How do you evaluate the Arab attitude toward the Iraq-Iran war, and is there a turning point in dealing with the events of this war? Thank you, Your Excellency.

[Unidentified correspondent] Brother Colonel, please, I have a question from Tunisia. Several measures have been taken in Libya domestically. These include the intention to create a political party in Libya, and some other measures that contradict what has been stated in the Green Book. After well over 10 years of adherence to the principles of the Green Book does the brother colonel, along with the Libyan popular and revolutionary committees, intend to retreat from what is in the Green Book?

[Al-Qadhdhafi] The first answer concerns my evaluation of the summit in comparison with the previous summits. I did not attend the previous summits, but, according to those who attended them and this summit, this summit is the most successful of all. My personal evaluation: I regard it as an extraordinary summit with regard to the stand it adopted. This is because for the first time the Arabs have adopted a stand toward the United States of America, and the one laying the cornerstone of this stand was King Husayn, who was not expected to be the one to initiate the conveying of the proper picture of the policy of the United States of America in the Middle East. He read a written speech at the conference—it has been recorded in his own voice—saying that the evaluation of U.S. policy in the area is that the United States has no role in the Middle East other than supporting the Zionist state. This is the testimony of King Husayn. Also, that the United States intervenes only when something happens that threatens the Zionist state; its present intervention is because the Palestinian uprising has threatened the Zionist state. The speech exposes the moves of the U.S. secretary of state and his so-called initiatives. The United States was worried that something that disturbs the tranquility of the Zionist state had taken place, and so he made the moves. Thus, these initiatives have been exposed, and this is according to testimony of one from their own side.

Thus, the conference affirmed its belief that pan-Arab security is an indivisible unit. And this is very important. This means, however, that aggression against Libya, Lebanon the Arab Peninsula, Sudan, or any part of the Arab homeland, which is an indivisible body, and aggression against the sovereignty of any Arab League member-country or any act of terrorism against it constitutes aggression against the Arab nation as a whole. This is a very important clause.

The summit conference also affirmed its condemnation of U.S. aggression against the Great Socialist and People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; it emphasized its support for it in the face of repeated threats to its security and safety. Furthermore, it expressed its support for Libya's sovereignty over the Gulf of Sidra, which should be considered a great triumph for the Libyan cause and its confrontation with U.S. imperialism. For the first time ever the Arab stance has been united in affirming Libya's sovereignty over the Gulf of Sidra against the United States. The summit asserted, moreover, that it

has attested that U.S. threats to Libya's security and safety continue. This invalidates all the U.S. allegations that U.S. security and and safety are being threatened by America [as heard].

However, the Arabs have decided, following in camera meetings in which they examined the United States' hostile and anti-Arab policy, and following king Husayn's speech in which he exposed the U.S. policy [word indistinct] and the summit conference is convinced that there has been U.S. aggression against Libya's security and safety and not vice versa, although the United States has been claiming that Libya commits aggression against U.S. security, safety, and interests throughout the world. This is an important gain in the struggle between the Libyan Arab people and the United States, as the latter's aggression has been construed as being repeatedly committed against Libya's security and safety. They have decided to bolster and support Libya's sovereignty over the Gulf of Sidra. This is a great triumph for the struggle, and for the first time the Arabs have expressed a unanimous opinion regarding this dangerous struggle between Libya and the United States.

They said specifically that they condemn international terrorism and in particular organized state terrorism, and here we mean the terrorism of the United States of America against Libya and the Arab states and other states in the world like Nicaragua, and the organized terrorism of the Israelis which is state terrorism against the Arab states and the Lebanese and Palestinian people. In fact this is a great gain for the cause of combatting dangerous terrorism, namely, organized state terrorism. It will have a great impact on the official terrorist policy of the United States of America and the Israelis.

The conference pointed out the continuation of the U.S. policy in favor of the Israelis and hostile to the Arab nation and the inalieniable rights of the Palestinian people. It condemned this policy which encourages the Israelis to continue their aggression and violation of human rights; this is very important. The United States has been condemned for violating human rights by supporting the Israelis who are continuing their barbarous aggression. The United States has received from this conference blows it never had to face from previous conferences; this is Arab unanimity. Even those it believed might stand at its side did not find justification to stand alongside their friend the United States. It lost its friends through its blind continuation of complete alignment with the enemy of the Arab nation, its disregard for the Arabs, and its insolent and harsh and dangerous aggression against one of the people of the Arab nation, namely, the Libyan people.

God willing, this is the beginning of the end of the relationship between the Arab nation and the United States, unless the United States takes notice of its interests in the Arab world, desists from its continuing aggression, particularly against the Libyan people, and recognizes the fact that the Gulf of Sidra is an integral part of Libyan soil. Then, it may reduce the wrath of the Arabs against it. It also condemned the policy that encourages the Israelis to continue their aggression and their violation of human rights, as this hinders efforts to establish peace.

This means that this conference has torpedoed the U.S. claims that it is working for the establishment of peace in the Middle East. The resolution issued by this conference after it analyzed U.S. policy toward the Arabs and the Palestinian issue—the central issue—the conference decided that the U.S. policy in the Middle East hinders efforts to establish peace in the area.

I regard these resolutions as the backbone of this conference. But the real meat is in the resolutions to support the resistance and the Palestinian revolution, the stone-throwing revolution. Consequently, it is a great victory in our confrontation with U.S. imperialism—Arab unanimity concerning this. This is (? an adequate) reply.

The Arab Maghreb, God willing, tomorrow a Maghreb summit will be held to decide the fate of the Arab Maghreb within a unity framework. Concerning the question of the Arab federation [ittihad], I proposed a draft scheme to the summit which provides for the establishment of a political Arab federation consisting of a presidential council of Arab rulers, executive councils, prime ministers, and economic ministers for this political framework. The memoranda includes the establishment of bodies for water, grain, gas, scientific research. The aim behind it is to create a single Arab political instrument to exploit Arab resources in a collective and federal form so that progress can be made in the Arab homeland and so that a defensive capability for the Arab homeland can be completed.

I gave a period of more than 12 months to study this project, and it will be raised on the anniversary of the September revolution after the next one: that is, 1 September 1989. We will have studied this project and this federation might see the light on that great-day, God willing. Right. Good night.

Saudis Invite Al-Jumayyil, Al-Asad

NC0906114688 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Excerpt] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that Lebanese President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad will travel to Saudi Arabia in the company of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz at the conclusion of the extraordinary Arab summit in Algiers. King Fahd is trying to reconcile the two leaders in a Saudi Arabian attempt to help promote political solutions in Lebanon. [passage omitted]

Al-Asad-Al-Jumayyil Meeting

LD1106194788 Kuwait KUNA in English 1503 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Beirut, June 11 (KUNA)—A mini summit held last Thursday between Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and his Syrian counterpart Hafiz al-Asad might leave its positive touch on the Lebanese front, political circles said here Saturday.

In a statement to KUNA, the sources expressed their utmost satisfaction over the meeting which was convened on the sidlines of the extraordinary Arab summit which came to a close in Algiers last Thursday.

Al-Jumayyil had held a 40-minute session of talks with President Al-Asad and later on he met with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam for 90 minutes followed by a two-hour meeting with his Syrian counterpart yesterday as the two sides discussed the Lebanese crisis from all aspects.

While describing the outcome of the talks as "constructive", the sources said that they will positively affect the Lebanese situation in the near future.

They expected that blood will start rushing in the veins of Syrian-Lebanese contacts, in an effort to break the ice which characterised bilateral relations during the last couple of years.

In this respect, Lebanese Health Minister Joseph al-Hashim will visit Damascus soon to follow up the talks between the two sides.

Relations between the two governments was put on ice in 1986, when President al-Jumayyil stood alongside Christian militias in refusing a Syrian-auspicised tripartite peace agreement on Lebanese crisis.

All attempts to revive contacts between Beirut and Damascus hit a dead-end as Christian hardliners refused to concede any more powers to the Moslem community and to abolish political factionism.

The sources said that even though an Al-Asad-al-Jumayyil meeting in Kuwait last year during the fifth Islamic summit did not help much, it stopped relations from deteriorating even further.

Damascus had warned last week not to hold presidential elections in Lebanon this summer, unless Beirut is free of armed militias so that parliament members can express their opinions away from any pressures.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who visited Syria within a mideast tour, said that he agreed with President al-Asad to conduct elections in Lebanon in a tranquil atmosphere.

Al-Jumayyil, who returns from Paris later on, will brief Christian leadership on his talks with Al-Asad, while Damascus will acquaint the Lebanese national and Islamic leaderships on the Algiers meeting.

YAR's Salih Statement

JN1006190688 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Excerpts] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, arrived in Frankfurt this afternoon on a several- day visit to the FRG.

Earlier, the brother leader had left Houari Boumedienne Airport in Algiers, after taking part in the extraordinary Arab summit 7-10 June 1988, at the head of a high-ranking delegation. [passage omitted]

In a statement to the Algerian News Agency [APS] before his departure, President Salih said: We leave the brotherly Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria after having been accorded generous hospitality and care by the struggling Algerian Arab people under the leadership of Brother President Chadli Bendjedid during our participation in the extraordinary Arab summit. The summit produced good results that consolidated the solidarity and coherence of the Arab nation toward the challenges facing it, and we express our deepest satisfaction for the outcome of the summit on all levels, especially regarding the main item on the agenda; namely, supporting the revolution of the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied Arab territories so that the uprising can continue and last and the Palestinian people can continue their struggle until they regain all their legitimate rights of repatriation, self- determination, and the establishment of their own independent state on their national soil under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

The summit also provided the opportunity for an exchange of views between the Arab leaders on many issues and challenges facing our Arab nation at present. All parties stressed the need for putting an end to the grave escalation of the Iraq-Iran war and for terminating this devastating war in a way that maintains pan-Arab security—especially the security and safety of the region—safeguards the sovereignty of the countries of the region, and prevents encroachements by enemies who are trying to use this war for their own purposes and ambitions.

The president added: We thank God that all the meetings held between brother leaders of the Arab nation, whether during the summit sessions or at the sidelines of the summit, have been characterized by cordiality, fraternity, and eagerness to consolidate bases of solidarity,

cohesion, understanding, and accord on means for overcoming any frustrations that may obstruct the movement of a common Arab policy on the various pan-Arab issues.

The contributions of the YAR, he added, were honest and practical, stemming from its pan-Arab commitment to important issues. They aimed at bringing viewpoints closer, achieving Arab solidarity, and directing all Arab efforts toward the achievement of our national goals; namely, agreement and solidarity to confront the vicious attack by all Arab enemies, primarily the Zionist enemy.

The president added: I am pleased to pay tribute to the hospitable Algerian Arab people and leadership, especially President Chadli Bendjedid, whose efforts, wisdom, and cleverness in managing the sessions of the summit, have had a very greatest and important role in guaranteeing the success of this summit, whose results we consider as a new victory for the Arab will and the progress of Joint Arab action. [passage omitted]

Proceedings to 9 Jun Reviewed

JN0906135888 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Louis Faris dispatch from Algiers]

[Text] Meetings on the sidelines of the summit continued throughout last night and this morning. Meanwhile, the six-man formulation committee comprising the foreign ministers of Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Iraq, and Lebanon, as well as Faruq Qaddumi [head of the PLO Political Department] held another meeting to prepare proposals and recommendations that will be submitted to the Arab leaders. The atmosphere so far is still unclear because of failure to agree on final formulas. Perhaps this is what prompted Chedli Klibi, the conference official spokesman, to postpone his meeting with journalists.

The Syrian side found that the Palestinian working paper submitted by Faruq Qaddumi is not sufficient because it was confined to a resolution on a working plan stipulating the extension only of moral, political, and diplomatic support for the uprising. The Syrian foreign minister demanded that the resolutions be more decisive and precise and that the aspirations and interests of the population of the occupied territories be met in a manner acheiving their hopes and needs.

Faruq al-Shar' said: If we want the uprising to continue or escalate, material support must be extended to it. Political and moral support have never been at any time sufficient to make any revolution triumph over any colonizer, he added.

Meanwhile, the atmosphere was heated inside the summit itself about the issue of Egypt when some Arab leaders insisted on the need of Egypt's return to the Arab League. Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi became angry. He considered this proposal a departure from the agenda. Al-Qadhdhafi, who was wearing white gloves in order not to touch anything that might be touched by someone who had shaken hands with Shim'on Peres, as he said, told some Arab leaders, without naming them, to go to China, according to one of Al- Qadhdhafi's female companions. However, some delegations insisted on the Egypt issue. Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal proposed Egypt's return by enabling it to participate in future Arab summits without necessarily restoring its Arab League membership. The head of the Syrian delegation responded that this proposal is illegal. He said that Egypt either returns to the League with all its establishments and activities along with the Israeli flag, or will not return until it abandons the Israeli flag. He added that there is no need to invent justifications.

I have also learned that the draft of the final statement of the summit included three and a half pages, including more than one and a half pages on the Iraq-Iran war. The Syrian side seeks to change that, while agreeing to reaffirm the Amman summit resolutions, which call for implementing Resolution No 598 provided that Iran is not condemned because it is not the country that launched aggression.

Within this atmosphere, many important meetings were held. Among which was a meeting between King Husayn and Yasir 'Arafat. This meeting is the second in 24 hours. During this meeting, it was decided that a Palestinian delegation will visit Jordan after the summit. Another 40-minute meeting was held between President Hafiz al-Asad and President Amin al-Jumayyil, in which Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam participated. President Chadli Bendjedid who sponsored a meeting between President al-Jumayyil and leader Al-Qadhdhafi, also participated at the last part of the meeting.

Nothing has leaked about the Al-Asad-Al-Jumayyil meeting, which is the first of its kind since early 1986, when they met on the sidelines of the Islamic summit in Kuwait. However, I learned that the Syrian side stressed the need for President Amin al-Jumayyil to agree with his brothers in the Lebanese opposition leaderships before talking with Syria, which will then not hesitate to support all that will achieve Lebanese accord.

As for the meeting between President Hafiz al-Asad and Yasir 'Arafat, Syrian and Palestinian sources say that it has been scheduled, but it has not been held yet due to lack of time.

Meanwhile, important meetings have been held. They were considered by observers the decisive meetings that draw up resolutions in their final form. One of these meetings was between Hafiz al-Asad and King Fahd, as well as other bilateral, tripartite, quadripartite, and five-member meetings which will decide the results of the Algiers summit, which is expected to end today after the final session was postponed until this evening, as has been said here. I learned that the issue of Arab support

for the states of confrontation with Israel is the issue that delayed the final session because the Gulf states do not want to be committed to specific amounts of money because due to their own circumstances.

Leaders of Maghreb Nations Meet 10 Jun

King Fahd Attends Meeting

LD1006182388 Algiers Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] A five-man Maghreb meeting brought together this afternoon Mr Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN party; King Hassan II, the sovereign of the Moroccan kingdom, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution; Mr Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, president of the Tunisian Republic; Colonel Maaouya Ould Sid'Ahmed, Mauritanian head of state.

After this meeting, a six-sided meeting took place. It was composed of King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the custodian of the two holy mosques and sovereign of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, in addition to the Maghreb leaders: President Chadli Bendjedid, King Hassan II, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali, and President Maaouya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya.

Maghreb 'Commission' Formed

LD1006210288 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] King Fahd ibn Abd 'Abd al-'Aziz, custodian of the two holy mosques, has met with the Maghrebi heads of state before his departure for Saudi Arabia. The leaders of the Arab Maghreb have thus met and decided on the creation of a commission entrusted with the preparing the means to bring about the Great Arab Maghreb. This commission will meet for the first time in Algiers on 13 July.

JANA Reports Maghreb Summit

LD1106161488 Tripoli JANA in English 1445 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Algiers, Al Sayf [June] 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—In consolidation of unionist steps being seen in the western part of the Arab world towards the setting up of the Arab Maghreb without frontiers along the path of total Arab unity, the leader of the revolution attended yesterday along with President Chadli Bendjedid, president Zine El Abidine Ben ali, King Hassan II and President Maaouya Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya the first summit meeting at the level of the Arab Magheb to take place ever since the defeat of colonialism in the region.

The leader of the revolution declared in his press conference in Algiers on Thursday that a summit meeting was going to be held amongst the Arab Maghreb countries yesterday to decide the future of the region within a unionist framework.

However, it has been learnt that a commission was set up to prepare the means for the realisation of an Arab Maghreb without frontiers. The commission is due to hold its first meeting in Algeria on 13th Nasir [July] this year.

Palestinian Affairs

Faruq Qaddumi Arrives in Sweden for Talks

AU1306085688 Paris AFP in English 0851 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Stockholm, June 13 (AFP)—Faruq Qaddumi, the Palestine Liberation Organisation spokesman on foreign affairs, arrived here Monday for talks with Swedish Foreign Minister Sten Andersson, the Social-Democrat party announced.

Mr. Qaddumi is here as a guest of the party, but he is also due to have talks with other Swedish political leaders.

Oman To Allow PLO To Open Office in Muscat

JN1106195288 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 9,10 Jun 88 p 1

[Text] Algiers—The Sultanate of Oman has decided to allow the PLO to open an office in Muscat. The agreement was reached following two meetings held on the sidelines of the Arab summit in Algiers by Yasir 'Arafat and Sultan Qabus' personal representative, who led his country's delegation to the Arab summit.

The two meetings took place when 'Arafat visited the head of the Omani delegation the night before last and was visited by the Omani official yesterday morning.

It was the first time Omani and Palestinian delegations met on the sidelines of an Arab summit conference.

Official on Recognition of 'Israeli Reality'

JN1206180088 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1705 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] In Paris, PLO representative Ibrahim al-Sus has warned against the Palestinian people's wrath in the occupied territories. He said these people have so far adhered to the instructions on strikes and stones and have not yet resorted to weapons. The PLO representative asserted that the PLO is ready to extend its hand to Israel without prior conditions in order to achieve peace. Al-Sus pointed out that the PLO recognizes the Israeli reality and that any negotiations should be based on reciprocal treatment even with regard to disarmament, as he put it. [sentence as heard]

Al-Sus vehemently assailed what he termed the dialogue of the deaf currently taking place between Palestinians and some Israelis. He pointed out that any peace cannot be achieved without the participation of both superpowers. On the other hand, Al-Sus regretted Egypt's absence from the recent Arab summit. He said: Indeed, it is regrettable that some states, such as Syria and Libya, obstruct Egypt's return [to the Arab League]. He asserted that the PLO will continue its efforts so that Egypt will restore its position in the Arab world.

Al-Hurani Cited on 'True Figures' Allocated

JN1206102888 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1915 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Dubayy, 12 Jun (WAKH)—A Palestinian official has affirmed that the figures released for the financial support for the Palestinian uprising approved by the extraordinary Algiers Arab summit do not represent the true figures agreed upon, which must remain a secret not to be divulged. He indicated that the support approved represents a genuine action and a leap forward on the road to liberating the occupied homeland.

In a statement to today's issue of Dubayy AL-BAYAN, PLO Executive Committee member 'Abdallah al-Hurani said that the summit results can be considered as a great gain for the Palestinian uprising inside the occupied territories in particular, and for the Palestine question in general.

Al-Hurani pointed out that the Algiers summit provided the greatest opportunity for voicing a clear pan-Arab commitment toward the Palestinian rights on the basis of the well-known Palestinian constants.

The Palestinian official paid tribute to the atmosphere at the summit and also to the Arab reconciliations secured, especially among the Arab Maghreb states. He said that these reconciliations should be deepened in the interest of the Arab individual.

Al-Hurani confirmed that Yasir 'Arafat will soon visit the Jordanian capital. On the other hand, he denied that an agreement has been reached on a visit by a Palestinian delegation to the Syrian capital. He indicated that 'Arafat and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad discussed Arab issues without tackling issues related to Syrian-Palestinian differences during their meeting in Algiers.

Radio Criticizes 'Dissidents' in Lebanon

JN1106200888 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic 1644 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Unattributed talk]

[Text] To our heroic brother fighters in Shatila, Burj Al-Barajinah, 'Ayn Al-Hulwah, Al-Miyah Wa Miyah, and other southern Lebanese areas: You all have followed with pride the great and prominent success that the PLO achieved at the extraordinary summit conference in Algiers—the summit of the heroic uprising, the summit of the steadfast, fighting Palestine. In view of this success, the renegade and rancorous ones have been perplexed. Those people were always wagering on the deterioration of the situation so that they may maintain their anomalous stands as well as their practices, which violate the national consensus, especially since the summit of the uprising, the summit of Palestine, managed to hold this Arab meeting and entrenched the possibilities of enhancing joint Arab action. Moreover, this summit began a new phase of pan-Arab detente in inter-Arab relations.

Among those who suffered shock, distress, and disappointment were the rancorous dissidents who were consumed by their petty hatreds and who developed intense fears, especially since they are disregarded by our steadfast kinfolk in Lebanon's camps while hundreds of young fighters are returning to the great, sound national affiliation. Hence, this handful of dissidents has become isolated and powerless, only seeking help from evil persons here and there in a desperate attempt to fabricate trouble, tarnish the image of both the revolution and the uprising, and harm the great victories being realized by the Palestinian struggle. This is the reason behind the attempts at provocation and at the fabrication of incidents sought by both the handful of dissidents and the evil and criminal persons who cooperate with them.

But we tell these persons, through the great confidence bestowed on our fighters, through our fighters' courage in all factions, and through the great confidence in our generations in all the camps, that they only harm themselves and that the people are cursing them. Moreover, no one will have mercy on them when the moment of their inevitable downfall comes. Such persons as Abu Khalid al-'Amlah and Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], along with their rancorous companions, realize well that the revolution's march has bypassed them, that the uprising's advance has discarded them, and that our Palestinian people in Lebanon's camps only advocate the true national affiliation. Consequently, such persons as Abu Khalid al-'Amlah and Abu Musa, while being engaged in desperation and hatred, try to cry out to draw attention to themselves but without avail because their end is inevitable and the people will never forgive those who harm them in favor of the devil. These persons should know that the revolution, which is strongly forcing its way, and that the uprising, which is escalating its national achievements, will not turn a blind eye to this isolated group of rancorous suspects for a long time. These suspects have been accursed by God and the noble people.

Greetings to our heroic fighters in Burj Al-Barajinah, Shatila, 'Ayn Al-Hulwah and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah, who are heroically confronting both the Zionist entity's aggressions and the provocations of the deviant group and who have become more adherent to their rifles and to the call of national duty and who also persistently rush

to the comprehensive victory. Greetings to our kinfolk in the steadfast camps of Lebanon who are maintaining their legendary steadfastness along with their revolution, confident of God's victory. God's victory is close.

Nazareth Mayor Urges Arab Stand on Uprising
LD0906094388 Kuwait KUNA in English 0821 GMT 9 Jun 88

[By Rashed al-Rewaished]

[Text] Washington, June 9 (KUNA)—The mayor of Nazareth, Tawfiq Zayyad, Thursday called on Arab leaders, currently meeting in Algiers, to take "clear cut stand" in solidarity with the uprising and mobilize all Arab capacity in condemning Israel's brutality and atrocities against the Palestinian people.

In an exclusive interview with the KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY, Zayyad, a Palestinian Israeli Knesset member, pointed out that "it is high time to move as a nation" and that "the uprising is a general Arab responsibility."

Zayyad lashed out at U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz's Mideast initiative and said, "It cannot be called a peace initiative because it ignored the victim."

Commenting on calls by some Palestinians to declare a Palestinian government-in-exile, he rejected these calls and said, "It may divert the attention from the Palestinian uprising."

"I believe that the Palestinian Liberation Organization had ruled it out because it is not convincing. The main thing now is to concentrate on developing resistance and struggle against the occupation."

On the forthcoming Israeli elections, Zayyad predicted that the Likud Party will win the elections, noting that the Israeli voters "are not seeing qualitative differences between the Labor and Likud."

Zayyad has just concluded a speaking tour in the United States organized by the PEOPLE'S DAILY WORLD to enlighten American public opinion on the Palestinian uprising.

Zayyad, who is currently serving his fourth term in the Knesset, attacked the lack of support by some Arab countries for the Palestinian uprising and said, "Many Arab countries are being paralyzed on the Palestinian question."

"Where is the Arab world? Why in Israel you see some solidarity, demonstrations, meetings, more than you see in the Arab world?" he asked.

"The Arab leaders must decide on some concrete steps to be taken as a measure of exerting pressure on the United States," he said. Pointing out that "without the U.S. backing to Israel, it cannot keep its occupation for 24 hours."

The Arab summit conference, currently in progress in Algiers, was called for by Algeria to show solidarity with the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories.

Zayyad described the Palestinian uprising, which entered its seventh month yesterday, as "an earthquake" and said, "it changed the balance of forces in the area."

"If Israel was forced to bring to the occupied territories tens of thousands of soldiers and failed to eliminate or suppress the uprising, this means it (the uprising) changed the balance of forces," he said.

"It is not meant to test activities, it has its political message and I believe it changed the balance of forces in the area," he said noting that the Palestinians will never accept to live under occupation, never accept anything less than the right to self-determination and they reject an alternative leadership to the PLO.

The Israeli forces which have been used in the last six months in the Gaza alone number more than those which were used to occupy the West Bank and Gaza together in 1967, he said.

The Mayor of Nazareth noted that the uprising is causing an earthquake inside Israel. "Now the Israeli Government is less sure than before that it can impose the kind of solution it wants on the Palestinian people," he said.

On calls by some Palestinians to declare a government-in-exile, he told KUNA, "I believe this issue has been ruled out by the PLO because it may divert the attention from the uprising and the resistance inside israel."

"Many revolutionary resistance movements in different parts of the world did not need to declare a government-in-exile," he said, noting that the Palestinians already have a government which is the PLO.

Asked about the forthcoming Israeli elections, he said, "If the elections were to take place now under the present conditions, the right wing will win it."

"The Labor Party all the time paved the way for the right wing. The people are not seeing qualitative differences between the two parties," he pointed out.

He expressed his belief that "the Labor Party is competing with the Likud on the basis of the Likud political program. Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin is doing the job of the Likud and he is even doing the job of the Ultra."

He said both parties' political programs are based on the three nos: no withdrawal to 1967 borders, no Palestinian state and the right to self-determination, and no PLO.

"The Labor Party is aiming toward minimal annexation which means 40 to 50 percent of the occupied territories and the Likud Party is speaking about maximal annexation but both are speaking of annexation," he told KUNA.

Zayyad lashed out at Shultz's peace initiative and said, "All American initiatives cannot be called peace initiatives because they ignored the victim, they ignored the Palestinian people and their representatives."

He noted that the U.S. Administration is still rejecting the withdrawal to the 1967 borders and the recognition of the PLO and the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination.

Zayyad did not rule out an Israeli-Syrian confrontation and said, "Syria is the only country which is standing in the way of their strategic plans."

"If they (the Israelis) could crush the military power of Syria, nothing will stop them, at least for the coming several years," he asserted.

Zayyad denied that the Jewish lobby in Congress has any power on the administration's decisions, saying that "the Israeli government is nothing but a tool in the hands of the United States."

"The U.S. is supporting Israel because the Israeli policy is a part of its global strategy," he concluded.

In addition to his illustrious political career, Mayor Zayyad is a well known Palestinian poet and writer. He has published numerous articles and works of poetry in Arabic; a large segment of his literary work has been translated into several languages, including English.

OPEC Affairs

Iranian Oil Minister Departs for Vienna

LD1106134188 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Petroleum Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh left for Vienna this morning to attend the 83d meeting of OPEC oil ministers which will commence its work this afternoon at OPEC's secretariat. On leaving Tehran, the minister told the Central News Unit correspondent of the Islamic Republic of Iran's support for the recommendation for a reduction in oil production and for cooperation between OPEC and non-OPEC oil producers and stressed the need to assign an oil production quota for the regime ruling Iraq.

Mr Aqazadeh rejected the Zionist Iraqi regime's request to have a quota equal to Iran's and described it as a political and unacceptable request. He stressed: Quotas must be calculated on the basis of relevant factors such as the history of production, the population level, and the oil reserve level.

According to the Central News Unit the 83d meeting of OPEC oil ministers is being held under conditions in which all 13 OPEC member countries believe that the demand for oil will increase by 1 million barrels in the second half of the current year. This is in circumstances in which eight countries of the majority faction, including the Islamic Republic of Iran, believe that despite the increase in demand, as long as the official price of $18 is not observed in the oil market, oil production must not be increased.

Iran Seeks $18/Barrel Price

LD1206062188 Tehran IRNA in English 0610 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Vienna, June 12, IRNA—Iran's Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh said here Saturday that in the ongoing session of the oil ministers of Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Iran will press to bring Iraq to the production quota system of OPEC.

Speaking to reporters shortly before the start of the 83rd OPEC session he added that if Iraq's supporters call for a production quota for Iraq equal to that of Iran, Iran may not abide by the quota set for it by the OPEC. Iran has been given a quota of 2.369 million barrels per day.

Aqazadeh further stressed that Iran will support a production ceiling for the OPEC which will push up oil prices to dls. 18 per barrel.

He added that he is of the opinion that the decisions to be adopted at the 83rd session will not aggrevate the oil market situation, adding that the Saudi Arabia was responsible for the failure of the last OPEC meeting.

Lukman Urges Unity at Ministerial Meeting

LD1106172988 Vienna OPECNA in English 1701 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Vienna, 11 June 88 (OPECNA)—OPEC President Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman today called on member countries to concentrate their efforts on preparing the ground for non-OPEC oil producers "to formally join our ranks in a united pitch for market stability".

Addressing the opening session of the 83rd OPEC ministerial conference here, he also urged all members to sink their differences for the sake of consensus.

"Once we arrived at a consensus among ourselves, we shall then be in a powerful position to reach out to those supportive non-OPEC oil producers who have offered to cooperate with us in bringing order to the international oil market," Lukman stressed.

The president said that he was not only referring to the six non-OPEC oil producing countries which offered to cut their crude exports by five percent to support OPEC's market stabilization efforts, but also to other producers, such as Norway which demonstrated over a long period that even an established industrialized nation could recognize its responsibility to a longer-term global consideration.

"Many of these producers are now openly acknowledging the benefits to be gained from such cooperation," he said, adding that "they have realized that while they would obviously like, in as short a time as possible, to recover the substantial investment they made in oil exploration and development", it was not in the best interest to deplete their limited reserves at too rapid a rate and at the pitifully low prices which would result from an uncontrolled downward price spiral.

He warned that the greatly reduced revenue resulting from such an occurrence would severely restrict reinvestment in their oil industries and the advancement of their economies as a whole.

The president said their losses would be much greater than that of OPEC, since the member countries of the organization estimated to hold more than four-fifths of the world's recoverable oil reserves outside the socialist bloc, and therefore had a more secure future in the market.

He also told the meeting that it was far more important for OPEC to establish a base upon which to continue fruitful discussions with non-OPEC producers well into the future, than to be unduly concerned with whether outsiders, using their own criteria, deem an OPEC-non-OPEC meeting a success or failure.

He noted that up to six weeks ago, the question of OPEC-non-OPEC cooperation was looked upon by many as mere wishful thinking.

"Now we are acting," he said, but warned that "much work, indeed much hard work, lies ahead nevertheless".

"Principally, we must realize that, to perform as an effective authoritative international organization, we must function as a united body," the president said, adding that this was now more important than ever, with many of non-OPEC producing countries rallying around OPEC and offering it their support in bringing about order to the industry.

"We best can do this by accepting that, while deep-rooted differences may exist between some of our member countries, we must look beyond them and act together for the common good," he added.

He stressed that the first step OPEC could take in this direction was "to do everything within our power to ensure that all our 13 members once again became signatories to our agreements and that these agreements are made in such a way that they can strictly adhere to, at all times".

The president also formally welcomed the new Indonesian Minister of mines and Energy Ginanjar Kartasasmita who replaced the former minister Dr Subroto.

Assuring the new Indonesian minister full cooperation, he described Ginanjar as a man of wide government experience who already demonstrated during his first months in office that he would be a formidable asset to OPEC in the coming years.

Ministers Reelect Lukman

LD1106185688 Vienna OPECNA in English 1825 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Vienna, 11 June 88 (OPECNA)—The OPEC ministerial conference has adjourned till Sunday 10.00 local time (0800 GMT).

At the opening of the 83rd meeting of the conference, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, Nigerian minister of petroleum resources, was unanimously re-elected president of the conference.

Dr Fernando Santos-Alvite, Ecuadorian minister of energy and mines, was also unanimously re-elected alternate president.

The meeting began its review of oil supply and demand for the second half of the year and will continue it Sunday.

Egypt

'Abd al-Majid Welcomes Shultz Jerusalem Remarks

JN1106184088 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Huda Tawfiq dispatch from New York]

[Excerpts] In an atmosphere of satisfaction on the part of the U.S. Administration concerning the Arab summit's failure to openly reject the Shultz initiative, 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, will meet with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in Washington next Wednesday [15 June]. [passage omitted]

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid told our radio that he will discuss with Shultz the current situation following his tour of the region, recent contacts, and future moves, amid reports that Shultz intends to make a fifth tour of the region to be preceded by successive U.S.-USSR meetings to coordinate stands on the nature of the international conference. [passage omitted]

In an exclusive statement to our radio, Dr 'Abd al-Majid welcomed Shultz' statement in which he asserted that Jerusalem is part of the occupied territories—the West Bank, Gaza, and the Golan—and that its status will be decided in the negotiations. Shultz was responding to the proposal by the Democratic Party nominee, Dukakis, that he would transfer the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem if he were elected president. Shultz said that such a proposal is horrible and will torpedo the peace process. However, Shultz adhered to the U.S. position in support of the unity of Jerusalem.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid also said that the U.S. position has changed during Shultz' four tours, and Cairo is of the view that the principles which the United States is now affirming as a basis for peace should be strengthened, supported, and developed. If these principles are not made use of now, they will be used at any future stage. [sentence as received]

'Abd al-Majid arrived in New York, will make Egypt's speech at the disarmament session on Monday, and will make international contacts on the Middle East peace process.

Israeli Plane Reportedly Violates Airspace

JN1306082288 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0645 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 13 Jun (WAM)—AL-ITTIHAD has said that tension in Egyptian-Israeli relations has escalated during the past 2 days after an Israeli reconnaissance plane violated Egypt's airspace. Egypt sent a strongly worded protest. Citing a senior political source in Cairo, AL-ITTIHAD said that the Egyptian protest contained a warning to the government of the Zionist entity that Egypt will firmly respond to any repetition of such an incident and that it absolutely rejects any encroachment of its border and airspace. The same source noted that this violation of Egyptian airspace by an Israeli military reconnaissance plane occurred on 10 June.

Libyans Accused of Supporting African Terrorism

NC1006213388 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2045 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jun (MENA)—The weekly newspaper AKHBAR AL-YAWM has reported that investigations carried out by the Senegalese authorities have revealed that a Libyan company operating in Benin has been involved in smuggling arms to terrorists who were recently arrested in the Senegalese capital Dakar.

In Saturday's edition, the paper says that the Beninese security forces arrested the director of the Libyan "Sara" Company and some of its employees on the basis of the foregoing investigations, during which they discovered large arms and ammunition caches in the company's headquarters. It has been ascertained that the company's headquarters were used as a center for the Libyan intelligence service.

AKHBAR AL-YAWM adds that the investigations prove that the director of the Libyan company had tried to involve some of the company's clients in some assassination operations on behalf of the Libyan authorities. It also transpired that some of the company's employees had accused him earlier of squandering large sums of money from the company's budget on assassination schemes which were not implemented. The company's director had hired some criminals to perform these operations, but they escaped with the money without carrying out the assassinations.

Libya

Alleged U.S. Plan To Harm Al-Qadhdhafi Revealed

LD1206130788 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Washington, 12 Jun (JANA)—A dirty and terrorist plan officially adopted by the U.S. Administration to harm the brother leader of the revolution has been disclosed.

Various U.S. and international mass media published today a chapter from a book which was written by two U.S. specialists on security affairs, and of which highlights have been published in "THE U.S. NEWS". The book discloses that Oliver North, a former official of the U.S. National Security Council, drew up a plan, with the knowledge of the U.S. Administration, to use the visit of a European envoy to the Great Jamahiriyah in order to pinpoint the location of the leader and then to send U.S. aircraft to raid it. The book points out that the planners chose Terry Waite, the envoy of the Anglican Church, to be the person used to determine the leader's whereabouts.

The book adds that the official U.S. plan stipulated that a head of state was to be asked to telephone the brother leader of the revolution in order to pinpoint the leader's whereabouts. The book also asserts that an official at the U.S. Security Council was enthusiastic, according to Oliver North, about carrying out another aggression following the failure of the U.S.-NATO aggression against the Great Jamahiriyah, and the failure of their attempt to harm the brother leader of the revolution in April 1986.

The JANA political editor has commented, saying: At the beginning of every day the true ugly face of the U.S. Administration is being exposed to the world. It has become the official nest for the administration of terrorism and for hatching plots of subversion, assassination, and aggression on peoples, in a manner which modern political history has not been accustomed.

The editor added: What has been revealed today, and previously, in terms of official U.S. terrorist and subversive plans, reaffirms that the behavior of the U.S. Administration is the behavior of smugglers and the leaders of gangs. The language which this administration uses in addressing the world is the language of intrigue, conspiracy, and murder. It is the spread of destruction and the threatening and violation of human rights in the world. The U.S. Administration has made terrorism its profession, and it is developing new methods for this terrorism, although the latter contravenes the most basic of bases of political dealings and civilized norms.

The editor reaffirmed that the forceful involvement of a head of state, and the exploitation of an official envoy in order to carry out a terrorist plan against another state, is an international political scandal. This is to be added to the series of U.S. scandals, as it is a dangerous precedence in international dealings. It is a matter which makes us draw the attention of the world—with its public opinion, and its international and regional organizations—to what this may lead to in terms of sabotaging international relations, the sowing of doubt, and the lack of confidence in the contacts which are politically accepted between states.

In conclusion, the editor asks: In view of these scandals, can the world believe and pay attention to what the U.S. Administration says about terrorism, and its accusation of others of practicing terrorism? He reaffirmed that the sons of the Arab nation, who have built their faith on strict facts with regard to the pan-Arab issues and their commitment to civilized values, will not be intimidated by such imperialist threats and what may ensue from such childish and irresponsible behavior.

USSR Criticizes U.S. 'State Terrorism'

LD1206091088 Tripoli JANA in English 0810 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Moscow, Al-Sayf [June] 12, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—A Soviet official has deplored the American organized state terrorism against Great Jamahiriyah.

The spokesman lauded the positive role of Great Jamahiriyah at Arab, African and international levels.

This came in a statement during a press conference held by Gennadiy Gerasimov, the head of the Soviet press section in Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow in the aftermath of the statement made by the American Department of State spokesman Phyllis Oakley who claimed that her administration has evidence of what it termed as Libya's involvement in a series of attacks against some American interests in various parts of the world.

The Soviet official said that the American Administration persisted in exploiting such statements in launching hostile campaigns against Great Jamahiriyah and hatching malicious aggression against it.

The Soviet spokesman asserted that the USSR firmly rejects the attempts of forcing pressure on sovereign independent states and that this method would only lead to the disturbance of international relations and weaken positive trends in international politics.

He said some circles are suffering from the complex of hostility towards Libya and attempt to distort the reputation of that country which is realising constructive achievements in various fields. He lauded the initiative of the leader of the revolution declared on Africa Day regarding Chad and give the OAU an impetus towards the objectives to which it was set up. He pointed out that this step showed the good will which characterizes Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Also the spokesman praised the effective positive role of Great Jamahiriyah in the realisation of the unionist steps taking place these days in the Arab Maghreb region.

General People's Congress on Human Rights Begins

Delegations Arrive

LD1106164488 Tripoli JANA in English 1452 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Sayf [June] 11, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The delegations continue to arrive in Tripoli to attend the session of the General People's Congress to debate specifically the document of human rights in the Jamahiriyah society.

Arriving were: Taha 'Ali Salih, the member of the Presidium of the Democratic Republic of Yemen, George Hawi, the secretary general of the Lebanese Communist Party, Mustafa Sa'd, the president of the Nasirist group in Lebanon, Mohamed Sa'd al 'Ali al Khalifi [name as received], the 4th deputy of the Moroccan Parliament, and the delegation in his company.

Attending the opening session were the minister of equipment and housing in sisterly Tunisia, the minister of health in North Yemen, the coordinator of the popular structures in the jamahiriyah of Burkina Faso, the deputy of the Argentinian senate president, the president of the organisation of international progressives, the Austrian Liberal Party, the peace and green movements, and delegations from friendly countries in Latin America, Africa, Europe, Asia, Australia, sisterly countries, the lawyers unions, the organisations of Amnesty International, world human rights organisations, Islamic Call Society and the delegations taking part in the conference of solidarity with the popular stones revolution in occupied Palestine to take place in Great Jamahiriyah and correspondents of world news agencies.

The secretary of the General People's Congress addressed the session welcoming the delegations of sisterly and friendly countries and peace and human rights organisations who came to Great Jamahiriyah to attend the special session of the General People's Congress to draft the document of human rights.

He asserted the great historical victory realised by the Libyan Arab people through the submission of the glorious human rights document among the victories achieved daily since the advent of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution.

The people of Great Jamahiriyah also reaffirmed by drafting this document its sanctification of freedom and the protection of human rights giving an example to be followed by combatant peoples and light their way to final emancipation and freedom.

Then the floor was given to the secretaries of municipalities people's congresses and secretaries of nationalist and internationalist congresses to read out the decisions of the basic people's congresses as well as nationalist and internationalist people's congresses regarding the document.

PLO's 'Arafat Speaks

LD1106212388 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1740 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Speech by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to the Libyan General People's Congress session in Tripoli—live]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Mankind, we created you from a single male and female, and made you into nations and tribes, so that you may know each other. [Koranic verse]

Brothers and dear friends: It makes one happy that we hold this blessed meeting on Jamahiriyah soil on this historic day, this important day in the life of man, on this soil—the day of the birth and the proclamation of the human rights document declared by the Jamahiriyah. [applause].

I will proceed from these thoughts, these circumstances, and these props, which are from the Green Book, from the thoughts of my brother, leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi [applause]. Man has passed through various stages and difficult circumstances—from cave man, to forest man, to man of simple congregation, to man of complex congregation, to man of village, to man of town. [passage omitted]

We come here to the meaning of the thought that denotes the Jamahiriyah. Jamahiriyah does not describe a system, as I have discussed at length in the past with my brother, Colonel Mu'ammar; that is merely political. It also describes a social system, which basically relies on the individual, the group, and the people. From this stems the importance of the document you proclaimed today. The human rights document is your bestowal of honor and your crowning glory.

(?The people) are partners, not hired hands, partners in the water, the pastures, and fire. These are the foundations and pillars of those things in which people are partners—in life, in sleep, in eating and drinking, in fire. Fire is our source of strength. Fire in our modern age is our source of strength. Therefore, to come and say that people are partners in water, pastures, and fire, and nothing else, would mean we remain a body without a soul. The body can never have a soul until it acquires human rights. [passage omitted] Under no circumstances can we say that I should live and others die. [words indistinct] But, I say I should live because while I struggle others may live. I struggle so others may live as human beings; so others may live as people whose human ancestry is respected.

I can. I am ready to discuss with you anything you need [applause] so their humanity and human rights may be respected, in all that these words may mean or imply. That is to say, I cannot understand how anyone who approves this document can stand idle while the American Indian is robbed of his human rights and is still subject to the law of human extermination in the United States.

I cannot be at all loyal to these (?principles) while I see human rights violated in southern Africa. I cannot say I will remain loyal to the human rights documents while I see human rights violated in Palestine. I cannot (?claim the right) to speak for the human rights document [words indistinct] while I see human rights violated in imperialist societies. [passage indistinct]

But, I am speaking about being loyal to these principles, from which you want to proceed. Are we actually ready to say all together: These flaming battles are for all men and for this individual who is being (?exterminated) in the United States, while Reagan brags and talks about human rights, (?while) Jackson cannot become president. They say they are democrats. [passage indistinct]

What about the American Indian who is being exterminated? Reagan becomes quite insolent. They were asking him the other day in Moscow about the American Indians. He said: They want to live in the desert. Do they want to live in misery? They own the country. Do they want to live in the desert without water?

This is what I mean by those two simple examples. It is supposed to be one of the two superpowers. Well, if one of the two superpowers violates human rights at home, what about us, the poor people subjected to its knife, like the Palestinians?. In 1982, [name indistinct] addressed his thanks to Sharon for enabling the U.S. Army to use and test all advanced weapons, including those internationally banned, on the Lebanese and the Palestinians. He thanked them, and you might recall this incident in 1982, [words indistinct] 1000 Lebanese and Palestinians martyred and injured in 88 days. [words indistinct] the Arab-Israeli wars and are still going on in a war of attrition until now in southern Lebanon. We and our Lebanese allies are paying a very high price. But, so we understand what [words indistinct]. This is what they are doing to us, O brothers, from concussion bombs, to fragmentation shells, to the vacuum bomb. I better tell you something about the concussion bomb. It is, O brothers, a bomb that strikes the brain. Concussion is a Latin word; it means that it strikes the brain and causes paralysis. I have seen it—a mother breastfeeding her child—the child and the mother were dead, looking like a wax statue. The buildings are not damaged. The bomb only affects the brain.

And the vacuum bomb—I am giving you examples of the things they use—what is it? You know from explosion theory that when an explosion occurs it starts from the center and moves outward. With the vacuum bomb it is the opposite. The explosion starts from outside and creates a vacuum, moving from the outside inward. So in moments a large building is reduced to rubble, like a gasoline container when emptied in midair.

There are many such incidents; so we understand the meaning of human rights. Can we actually, when we talk about human rights, be honest in defending them? This is the question and the challenge. The challenge is to be or not to be. We actually challenge and are honest. Not honest in the sense that you are safe in the Jamahiriyah, so you abandon your brothers in Palestine. To be honest is to ensure that all of us are in this trench shouldering the responsibility to defend this document and to implement this human rights document in every society. Are we prepared to meet this challenge, brothers? This is the historic question that could [words indistinct]. We approve it and we claim to have adopted a good document full of magnificent words. However, the challenge is: Are we prepared to defend this document? This is what I put before you, brothers. And I have the right to propose this because of the strong and solid bonds that link us together, thanks be to God.

One of the most significant things taking place in the human rights area is the Palestinian uprising, which my brother Mu'ammar terms the revolution of anger. It gives me pleasure to attend, with my brothers, this meeting of the Supreme Committee for Uprising Affairs [Al-Lajnah Al-'Ulya Lishi'un Al-Intifadhah]. [applause] [words indistinct] with me as we were coming from the Arab summit conference. This conference took place at the initiative of my brother, President Chadli Bendjedid. [applause] I would like to tell you that [word indistinct] 6 months [words indistinct]. However, there was a power that tried to postpone the meeting. Why? It was with the hope that the uprising would end. [word indistinct] when they met before Ramadan at the foreign ministers conference, they said the 6th month. Don't you think that when you say the 6th month it means another 1 and 1/2 months or 2 months? You see, the 4th, 5th, 6th, on the 7th on the 29th [as heard] they decided. After 2 months and 7 days—do you think if the conference is held in 2 months there will be an uprising? No! If you want to postpone the conference for another year, the uprising will continue for another 2 years, God willing. [applause]

What happened, O brothers, is that the conference was, thanks to God, held on the land of the 1.5 million martyrs. This is a cause of pride for the revolution of anger and stones. The uprising summit conference was held on the land of 1.5 million martyrs. I call it three summits, not one summit. The first summit was the uprising summit; the second was the Arab summit, for the first time with this attendance level. Since 1970, O brothers, there has not been such a high, comprehensive, and complementary level of attendance in an Arab summit such as occurred this time. There was the birth of a new Arab will, which is very important. The third summit was the Maghreb summit, which I do not see as only a Maghreb summit [word indistinct] no [break in transmission] We have to admit a decline in our Arab East. For many reasons and circumstances, which I do not want to tackle, our Arab East has not used such a lever, like in our Arab Maghreb, which can effectively balance our Arab nation. This is the importance of this Maghreb summit at the time this lever met. What took place [word indistinct]

I am sure this is the beginning of the work by the Maghreb lever, which can indeed establish a balance inside the Arab entity, God willing. Thus, I am saying what happened in Algiers is a new era, a new epoch for the Arab nation. A new era, [words indistinct] because we must understand that when Shultz toured the region, it was no coincidence. He knew there was an Arab summit conference and that the conference was on 7 June. He said: My tour will take place from 3 to 9 June, which means I will stay in the region on 7,8, and 9 June. What does it mean? It means while the summit conference is held, I will be in the region.

Was this a coincidence? Does it mean he liked the climate? Is our heat, our water, fine? No. What really happened, brothers, was that he wanted to influence with

his American weight the summit's resolutions. He wanted the summit resolutions to conform to the will of the U.S. Administration, its plan in the region.

This is about the challenge that took place, brothers. Thus, it is true that the atmosphere of the conference was very quiet [words indistinct], but inside it was a challenge between the will of our Arab nation and the attempts that hold our Arab nation back.

I am here, brothers, and I must say that it is not out of flattery. You know that I do not act out of flattery. I want to express to my brother Mu'ammar my thanks for the effort he exerted for these results. [applause]

Indeed, our Maghreb brothers with other brothers formed this lever inside this conference, which enabled us to reach these results. There was a challenge. We must know what Shultz did. What did he say? He said five no's: No to the PLO, no to the [words indistinct] at an international conference, no to an independent Palestinian state, no to the right to self-determination, and no to an effective international conference. He wants a formal conference as an umbrella under which the crime they hatched will be executed. Then the Arab summit responded with a resolution: Yes to the firm national rights of the Palestinian people, clear, clear. [as heard] [applause] And let me be most frank: They tried at the Amman summit to (?finish off) the firm national rights of the Palestinian people, brothers! They tried; they tried to impose things on it. And indeed, my brother, three brothers: Foremost my brother President Chadli Bendjedid, my brother Saddam Husayn, my brother 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, and with the others, we saved the situation in Amman.

There was an attempt at the Amman summit to write off the Palestinian question; to write off everything that has been achieved in the past 22 years; to present us with a new plan that was called, among other things, a condominium, a functional division, a joint government, an economic development plan. However, those heroes, the stone throwers, answered. They answered Shultz by saying: Who told you, Yankee, that we want to improve our situation? What we want is freedom, not slavery in a gilded cage. We want freedom and, therefore, we reject your development plan. You may remember that they also talked about a Marshall Plan for the Middle East and our decision was, O brothers, no to all these initiatives, and our reply was the revolution of anger and the revolution of stones.

One thing you should understand, O brothers, is that the revolution of stones did not start on 7 December. No, O brothers, this was a revolutionary process, as you know. When I talk about the waves of the revolution of stones—there have been waves after waves—they began on 24 October 1986. This was the date these waves began. They began in support of our besieged brothers. We told our people in our occupied territories you should support your besieged brothers in Sabra, Shatila, Burj al-Barajinah, Al-Rashidiyah, and Al-Miyah Wa Miyah. And they did. Since then the waves of the uprising have not stopped, wave after wave, one after the other, until this latest one. The latest wave coincided, O brothers, with the convening of the Arab summit conference. These waves are the natural reaction to what took place at the Amman summit. They are a reaction against the attempts to eliminate the Palestinian revolution's achievements. Well, of course there were those who wrote off the PLO, the Palestinian revolution. Well, at least they thought so.

No, not every fowl is edible. No, it is not possible to eat our flesh. However, it is true that sometimes they can attempt to jump over our heads. Well brothers, as they say, not every fowl is edible. On the contrary, we have been able, O brothers, to remind others, through the revolution of anger, of the Palestinian tale, but in a new way. David, the Palestinian youth, with a blessed Palestinian stone, felled Goliath the Jew. [applause] [break in transmission]

(?Israel) is arming itself with the most dangerous weapons, including nuclear ones. Vanunu, who was tried by them, said they have some 120 nuclear warheads. I say there are 85 nuclear warheads. When I say 85 nuclear warheads, and he says 120 nuclear warheads, this means, notwithstanding the difference between his and my figures, that there are on average, between 4 and 5 nuclear bombs in Israel. [numbers as heard] Where are they stored? They are stored, O brothers, in Dimona, which was attacked by those heroes in the Dimona operation. There are five nuclear bombs for every Arab capital.

We should realize the danger awaiting us: five nuclear bombs! They talk about human rights, and then speak boastfully about these matters. But, there is one thing they are unable to understand, brothers: This enemy is armored from outside. We caught him at his Achilles's heel, at his weak point, at his internal weak point, brothers. I want to tell you how we found this weak point. Because the United States has fortified this enemy with nuclear bombs with which it threatens us at any moment; because in 1973 Dayan said: Let us withdraw to the green line and use our nuclear bombs. They thought of using them. Then, moreover, they operate under the U.S.-Israeli strategic agreement, which was Reagan's present, with which he challenges the whole Arab nation. He challenges all free and honorable men in the world. On the day celebrating Israel's 40th anniversary, the United States concluded a strategic agreement with Israel, which permits it to take part in Star Wars. Then the other dangerous present: the Jericho I and Jericho II missiles, which reach the southern part of the USSR and the depths of Africa. And, as Sharon said, can hit Pakistan and Bangladesh. [Word indistinct] to understand the meaning of Jericho I and Jericho II. They are nuclear bombs, missiles, and a strategic alliance that takes part in Star Wars. Thus, what the United States cannot do, Israel can do at any moment, like the way the United States used Israel to bring the Latin American

peoples to their knees; like the pressures it imposes on the African peoples and states through the IMF. It pulled its armies out of Africa and returned with its banks.

If we talk about human rights, we must liberate man not only from the rifle that rules him, not only from the colonialist soldier who rules him. We must liberate man from the economic pressure that rules today. It enters Africa, Asia, and Latin America with a very ugly new face of colonialism [words indistinct] They now use Israel under the guise of expert, economic aid. They say to Africa: We will give you aid if you recognize Israel. We will give you aid if you resume relations with Israel. Haven't we brothers heard this? We must understand the importance of the historic resolution taken by my brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdahfi to end the Libyan-Chad war, because this resolution does not apply to Libya and Chad alone. It applies to Arabs and Africans, those allies in the same trench. From the dawn of history, and for centuries to come, we and Africa are united. Two-thirds of the Arabs live in Africa; the Arabs are Africans. This Arab-African relationship is very important.

Perhaps ideas are rushing in my mind, but I say that our task is also to liberate man from this economic pressure, which I call the declared economic war. This means, brothers, that there are peoples—I do not want to name states, so as not to embarrass anyone—of whom everyone—men, women, and children—would have to work 100 years, just to repay this government's debts. What debts brothers? Debts that are interest for the banks. Debt begins with 10 million and ends up at 10 billion after 10 years!

These debts carry compound interest rates of 18 and 24 percent. Who can pay it, and how? We should grasp the meaning of neocolonialism, which is showing its face to Third World countries. All right, I'll give you an example, brothers. Is it conceivable brothers? What I have in front of me is a tranquilizer. Its price increases every year. Where do its raw materials come from, brothers? From the Third World. Why then, as the raw materials become cheaper, is its price increasing? This is the new enslavement they are trying to impose on the Third World.

Are we prepared to meet the challenge? We must understand this new enslavement. Is it conceivable, brothers, that while the raw materials become cheaper the products manufactured from them are becoming more expensive? What does this mean? Brothers, this is enslavement. All the Third World states have been put in fetters. Let me say 90 percent of them are chained by debts, which more or less are chains that will remain on our necks and on the necks of our children, and their children, and their children's children.

From here, we must call on the nations of the Third World and the peoples of the Third World. These people believe in human rights and in the document we are going to produce and approve. We must stand up to this neocolonialism, this economic colonialism, that they are trying to impose on the continents of Africa and Latin America, our Arab nation, Asia, and the other Third World countries.

Farce or theatrics describes the North-South dialogue. It is a farce that they are trying to play with us. What North-South dialogue? Is it not the dialogue of masters and slaves? The dialogue of the IMF, the International Monetary Fund, and its conditions? What sort of dialogue do they want to impose on us? What sort of dialogue can we reasonably expect?

Our basic task as fighters is to fight not only in defense of our country, our nation, or our peoples, but also in defense of all free and upright men throughout the world. The battle of freedom is one. I cannot be free while my colleague on the African Continent is enslaved. We both must be free. Freedom is indivisible, brothers. Freedom cannot be divided on this Earth. The freedom for which we fight and defend, the freedom of man, is a single freedom, a single battle. We must defend it in Palestine, in southern Africa, in Latin America, and everywhere, brothers.

We should understand that these are the things for which we must all fight to defend man, whatever he may be, to defend man wherever he may be, brothers. From these basic starting points we should understand the enemy we are confronting. The United States not only applies pressure on man on its own territory, but it embarks on hostile acts against our Arab nation. The planes that attacked the Colonel's house—did they come on a picnic? No. They came to strike and carry out a conspiracy aimed at killing the Colonel and his family. They violated Libyan airspace. They struck the PLO headquarters at Hammam al-Shatt. It was a known Israeli operation. It was a U.S.-Israeli operation. Killing Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] was an Israeli operation. The Israelis said—I am not saying this, the Israelis said it—we obtained prior permission for the operation from the U.S. Administration. Before the summit, brothers, I received three warnings. [not further specified]

Then they accuse Libya of terrorism. It is part of the blackmail through which they are trying to bring the Libyan people and the Al-Fatih Revolution to its knees.

We must understand this thing we are confronting in all our battles and I, from this platform and at this session, am sorry if I have spoken too long. I want to convey to you these sentiments in which we believe, as brothers, in one trench, in one vessel, in a single struggle, a single jihad, a single battle for a single objective and single victory. God willing brothers, this revolution will continue to burn from here, from this Arab soil, to Jerusalem, so that the Palestinian flag may be raised over the walls of Jerusalem, over the churches in Jerusalem, and over the minarets of Jerusalem—God willing. [applause]

I have nothing to add, except to tell you: Let us be united until victory. And to enter your temple as they entered it before, and visit with destruction all that fall into their power. [Koranic verse]

Al-Qadhdhafi Speech

LD1306014588 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1913 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Speech by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at the emergency General People's Congress in Tripoli—live]

[Text] In the name of God. Allow me brothers to speak to you for a short period. I will begin by congratulating the masses of the free Libyan Arab people, the people's conferences, and the people's committees and their general meeting within the General People's Congress—the meeting of the secretaries of the people's, and vocational conferences, the trade unions and the associations. I congratulate them on issuing this historic document, which concerns not only Libyans, but will please every man looking forward to liberation from oppression and exploitation. Allow me also to express my profound regret, for I have failed a second time to persuade Libyans to abolish capital punishment. But, I pledge to struggle for the abolition of the death penalty in the Libyan Jamahiriyah [applause].

After having listened to this historic document I would like to add, in my capacity as a jamahiri citizen with the right to participate in making any additions, the following words: I want the document to be named the Great Green Document on Human Rights in the Era of the Masses [jamahir] [applause]. In actual fact, it is inevitable that I should be truthful by saying that I have heard this expression from a secretary of one of the international or pan-Arab conferences who said it in this hall [applause]. He mentioned this name and spoke out the name of the Great Green Document. I second this addition.

Reviewing this document, I believe that it needs deep awareness at an international level. It is not easy to understand and, perhaps, to benefit from, unless there is deep awareness in understanding this document. Thus we, all the free Libyan Arabs who have voiced this call, should from today, send emissaries to all parts of the world to propagate and explain this document. This document should enrich awareness of human rights and duties.

From today, we must send out official messages with missionary delegations, to all parts of the world, to all governments where oppressive and exploitive conditions are to be found, which contradict this historic document. We will mention them.

I want to stress to the world that this document is issued on the 40th anniversary of the UN Declaration of Human Rights. Forty years ago this UN Declaration of Human Rights was issued and on this very anniversary we have decided, as a people, to promulgate this Great Green Document in order to affirm that the Declaration of Human Rights was a positive and important step in the last 40 years. However, it dealt with traditional rights, in accordance with the traditional concept of government theory based on oppression and exploitation, where you find a government and a people, a ruler and a ruled, a wage earner and an employer, a master and a servant, masters and slaves.

The dynamic forces of good in the world issued the Declaration of Human Rights in order to defend man's natural rights in the light of government theory, and therefore we find the declaration extremely short on our own concept of human rights 40 years later, when we are on the threshold of a new era, the era of the masses.

From today this Declaration of Human Rights will be shelved. It will be regarded as a traditional declaration because the masses marching toward power will, during their march, take over all the opportunities which were in the hands of rulers under whom the masses called for justice, equality, and consideration of their natural rights. These masses do not now accept stopping with that paper issued 40 years ago. This is the difference between the Great Green Document on Human Rights in the Era of the Masses and the UN Declaration of Human Rights issued 40 years ago. Someone who has not understood jamahiri theory and who has not had the opportunity of acquiring jamahiri culture, misunderstands this document. This is the cause of the objections and ambiguities I heard in the speeches made by some delegations, particularly the brother representatives from Amnesty International who call for matters in the UN Human Rights Declaration that have been transcended by the historic document. According to traditional government theory, human rights revolved around the right of man to elections, the right of women to elections on the base of equality with man; the election of whoever ruled them.

We are now in the era of the masses. The natural right is that you govern yourself by yourself. Look at the difference between the conventional document and the modern document of the era of the masses. In the Jamahiriyah, we cannot now establish human rights and allow the election of another, because now this human being can rule himself by himself, without the need to elect another human being. In the document, the document pronouncing human rights, there existed at that time the wage laborer, still under the shadow of governmental theory, the wage laborer. He had the right; the laborer had the right to strike in protest against the inadequacy of his wage. Now, in conventional societies they consider among the basic rights of a human being the right to strike. In the era of the masses, in the system of the masses, there is no employer or government for whom this worker works and against whom he would protest by striking. He rules himself by himself; he administers the productive establishment by himself; or he rules himself by himself, by virtue of his own effort or of a partnership

with another. He does not strike by withholding his labor. There is no—I mean—we would become a (?laughing stock) if we decided that it is the worker's right to strike. Strike against whom? The worker is now presumed to be a partner in production, and he administers this establishment by way of a popular, workers' administration. The producers administer the establishments in which they work and the partners are equal partners, and he who works for himself produces for himself.

Thus, there is a great difference and a dangerous transformation between the era in which human rights emerged and the era of which we are on the threshold: That is, the era of the masses where workers have been transformed from wage laborers into partners. What is now requested is that the worker become a partner and not remain a wage laborer who has the right to strike against his employer. That is basically rejected. The employer is rejected and is anti-freedom. A human being should not be permitted to be a wage laborer. You may hire a car or a typewriter, but you cannot hire a human being. We should not approve of a man being hired and having the right—as if he is an animal—to strike against the person who hired him because the wage is small. This is why I say that this document requires awareness from the living forces, even in the Jamahiriyah, which wants to propogate this document all over the world.

I would like to reaffirm that the backbone of this document is man's natural rights—something which the international Declaration of Human Rights, which was made 40 years ago, did not absorb or envisage or defend, because it had not yet been thought. The Declaration of Human Rights dealt with the situation that existed then, an oppressive and exploitive situation, but it wanted to maintain a minimum limit of human rights under the auspices of government theory—the theory of oppression and exploitation.

The essence of this document is the right of man to his sweat—the abolition of wages. This document rejects the view—as the jamahiri stipulates—that everywhere in the world man can be hired. Why is man in jamahiri society something that cannot be hired? Because jamahiri society, by virtue of the popular revolution, has become free. Its sons have become free and thus have become capable of sitting in the open air and deciding their own rights and declaring them. When he is free without being controlled by a government and without being represented by a deputy; when his rights are not exercised by proxy; when he is not exploited by an owner; and when he is free politically and socially and has his own destiny in his own hands—then he can declare his rights freely.

Man's natural right is to what he gets from his own toil—his sweat and his effort. Producers should be partners in the production and not hired. This is what we want to tell the world and declare today: the natural, basic, and sacred right of man is to his own toil and sweat. Now, such effort is being plundered everywhere in the world. The toil is being taken away. The reward from such toil is being transformed into surplus value and more hours of overtime and money and commodities are taken away by the owner of the work. The rights of man, which the International Declaration of Human Rights spoke about are superficial, but at that time were useful. But, we are now standing on the threshold of the era of the masses and heading toward fundamental, firm, and natural rights.

We cannot talk about man's right to strike and forget his fundamental right not to be hired to an owner so that he can have the right to strike against him. Thus I say that this document needs awareness by the forces which stand to benefit from it throughout the world.

The second fundamental right of man, which like his sweat and toil, should not be conceded, is the right to self-determination. Every man, people, and nation have a natural right to self-determination. Any attempt to prevent man, people, or a nation from determining their destiny the way they want should be resisted most ferociously, and this is the sacred struggle. We want to open the eyes of the world to the basic rights which were ignored by the international Declaration of Human Rights under the auspices of a backward and traditional era, and which in classical and theoretical government-ruled circumstances declare that there should be ruler and ruled, master and servant, and owner and hired hand. But we reject the ruler, the master, the owner. All the resources that are in the hands of the ruler, the master, and the owner should be in the hands of the ordinary citizen.

As the Soviet delegate said yesterday when he spoke to you here, either revolution should present beneficial and new values and qualities to the ordinary man, or it will not be a revolution. This is the true definition. Here the revolution presents new values and merits for the ordinary citizen. The ordinary man did not enjoy authority, did not have the right to self-determination, or the right to reap the benefit of his effort and toil. The popular jamahiri revolution here—which should spread throughout the world and which we will work to spread so that man can determine his own destiny and reap his own effort, as these are the rights which we should declare to the world and propagate as from today—acknowledges that the natural, basic, and fixed rights of man which should not be conceded are the right of man to benefit from his own toil, and self-determination. Wealth should be restored to the ordinary people, who will use and invest it by their own effort or by way of partnership among them wihtout the presence of an owner of the work. All the ordinary people should sit down and decide their own destiny at popular conferences and within people's committees.

I believe that the backbone of this document and the main difference between it and the traditional international Declaration of Human Rights of 40 years ago, lies in the emphasis on the basic natural rights of man, which

are not his right to strike, or to express his opinion, or to protest against and criticize authority. We fundamentally reject authority. We do not demand the right to criticize authority. Authority in the free jamahiri society should be in our hands. We reject those who rule us. We reject the system of electing someone to rule us. We want to rule ourselves by ourselves, by way of the popular conferences and the people's committees.

I want to note some points of comparison between the traditional Declaration of Human Rights and this Great Green Document, between the conventional era and the era of the masses, and between the theory of rule based on the existence of government and the jamahiri theory, under the auspices of which both the international Declaration of Human Rights and the Great Green Document were issued.

As for the points which the Amensty International representative submitted to you, we in the Jamahiriyah, having gone beyond all these superficialities, should not hesitate from a superficial viewpoint to ratify any of these documents. Henceforth, any of these documents is regarded as signed by the Libyan Jamahiriyah—those documents that he mentioned by name: the optional protocol attached to the international pact regarding political and civil rights. He drew attention to paragraphs 9 and 14 of that pact. This should be taken into consideration. As regards the Jamahiriyah, any of its representatives abroad at these international levels should sign them without hesitation.

On this occasion, we should tell all the governments of the world that unless they demolish prisons and free those prisoners whom we think entered prison not because of their own deviation, but because of the deviation of the exploitative society; those who entered prison because of need, as a result of exploitation; and those who entered prison as a result of rebellion against the repression practiced against them. [sentence as heard] In the United States there are tens of thousands of prisoners, but they are black, why? Thus, deviation is not among the blacks. It is the deviation of a society which differentiates between black and white. As a result of racial discrimination in the United States, and as a result of poverty and need, they were compelled to commit practices which are deemed criminal by that government. They were put in prison and transferred to the death chamber. Thus, today we have the right to appoint ourselves advocate for all those in prison in the world and to strongly defend them. Our case is strong and the case of those governments is weak because they have wasted thousands of those people as a result of repression and exploitation.

Most of the world's prisoners are divided into two categories: political prisoners and ordinary criminals. Concerning the political category—this is a sign of the march of the masses toward power. If a country is ruled by an individual, the other individuals have the right to aspire to the power enjoyed by one individual. This must not lead a person to jail. This is a natural orientation, to attain the jamhiri society where everybody has power. If a party rules, other parties have the right to contest the power held by it and to share this power with it. If matters reach the point of a group of parties ruling in a front or an alliance, then other fronts have the right to struggle, march with, and share power with the other fronts.

If only one group of people rule, then others have the right to aspire to power and to be partners in it. These attempts by an individual, or broad masses, to march toward power are considered to be rebellion, conspiracy and treason. Thus, even before establishing people's power, we have pardoned people here. We found a justification for it. If an individual rules, then someone would say: Why should I not rule? If a group of officers rule, then another group of officers say: Why should we not rule? These are logical justifications.

But once the people take power, then plotting begins with attempts to usurp power and wealth from the people; to take away from every individual his natural right to the fruits of his own efforts and his right to self-determination. Therefore, all political prisoners in the world express the new phenomenon, the jamahiri phenomenon. They are vanguards in the era of the masses. They want to have power and those after them to have power, until everybody has power. The base must reach the summit, and the continuous struggle which is now underway will not stop midway. The pyramidal shape is bound to become linear with the arrival of the base to the summit of power. Then, it will become circular with the establishment of people's congresses and people's committees, like these circles now in front of me in this hall, Freedom Hall.

We urge all the governments of the world that have political prisoners to release them and review their cases because they are victims of oppression—the oppression that imposes a group of individuals in power and deprives the rest. All political prisoners are victims of oppression in the world because the theory now in force is the theory of oppression and exploitation.

Another category of prisoners in the world try to attain their right to the wealth of their country. They want the fruits of their efforts to return to them; they want to enjoy the fruit of their efforts. But exploitation deprives them of this. They are considered to be thieves, robbers, highwaymen, guilty of assault and killing, because they want to take over wealth. This wealth is in fact their's. The thief is the feudalist, the exploiter who took over this wealth. All these prisoners are in fact innocent. The crime is not their's. It is that of the society which sanctions exploitation. They are the victims of the natural struggle, so that mankind can enjoy the fruits of his effort. They are victims of exploitation! This is the second category of prisoners in the world. Normal crimes are the result of unjust relationships. A black who kills a white in the United States is not a criminal. The society

which sanctions racial separation is responsible. This black is an American who considers the United States to be his country. So how is it that he cannot enjoy his rights on an equal footing with that other person, even if he were white? Racism is criminal. The state which institutionalizes this racist regime is criminal. It is the one which should be tried and put in prison and it is the one which should be executed. [applause]

These calls will, in the end, triumph. This Green Document will, in the end, become an international constitution. This stems not only from self-confidence, as far as we are concerned, but the march of history and human civilization tells us this. They are now following the religion of the Messiah whom they tried to kill and whom they thought they had crucified. It was under the shadow of the Roman state, which used to rule the Middle and Far East—up to Europe—that the Messiah was persecuted. It was there where they decided to kill him because he was a pariah, an infidel, a shepherd, and poor. They accused him of being a charlatan and of wanting to corrupt the people. They conspired against him, and they conscripted one of his disciples, No 13. That is why Europe, Europe today and the entire Christian world, which conscripted No 13, in order to eliminate this saint, this prophet, now consider the number 13 to be a bad omen! Why? Because Disciple No 13 was the one who informed them of the whereabouts of the Messiah that night. They thought that they had arrested him and killed him. Can you imagine? The nations which had conspired with No 13 in order to kill the Messiah have now come to hate the number 13! After this persecuted one, this poor one, this unfortunate one, whom they conspired against and conscripted one of his disciples—had triumphed—is this [word indistinct], to cross out the number 13 in Europe. We do not have that because we did not conspire against the Messiah and, consequently, we do not have a problem with the number 13. [Al-Qadhdhafi laughs and is applauded]

So the calls which come from the East, from these poor countries, from the shepherds, the poor, the persecuted, the oppressed, and those whom others want to kill and hang, will ultimately triumph. The day will come when there will be a generation who will adopt the Third World theory and the Green Book and curse the imperialists who did that, just as Europe now curses Disciple No 13.

We want on this historic day—the day when the international document, the Great Green Document on Human Rights in the Era of the Masses, has been issued—to provide the world with astonishing facts. I have not made these up myself, but they were presented to me in reports from reliable sources. They show the ugliness and heinousness being experienced by man in the United States and Europe. I have before me information and figures, as well as an international bulletin from Amnesty International which contains facts, photographs, and names—proven 100 percent—which make one shudder. These are practiced by the U.S. Administration against its own citizens, especially the blacks. Thus, Amnesty International wrote that the death penalty in the United States is racially motivated and unjust and in violation of international agreements. Amnesty International added that in the United States there are a record number of prisoners on death row. And that there is an island called Devil Island, which is crowded with prisoners who have been placed in jails by the U.S. Administration. The majority of these prisoners are blacks.

I am reading from the Amnesty International bulletin. This bulletin is not Libyan. This bulletin produced by an international organization is full of ugly information and photographs. Amnesty International says that there are savage executions by the electric chair, gas, poison, and hanging, of young people and those who suffer from psychological illnesses. This is internationally banned. This means that the U.S. Administration hangs young people who have not reached the legal age, 18, and executes those who are psychologically ill if they commit a crime. It executes women, even pregnant women, whose execution is banned and whose execution should be postponed until they have given birth. This document shows the victims of such executions, by the electric chair, gas, poison, injection. It shows the pregnant women and the psychologically ill who were executed. The document gives their names and addresses. It shows that they were either blacks or from the minorities. Those executions were carried out as a result of racial discrimination. The document shows the young people—children who were 16—who were executed. It shows all these in pictures. The document shows the crimes which they were compelled to commit as a result of exploitation and oppression. But, nevertheless, they were executed. The document shows a picture of the electric chair, the gas chamber, the killer injections.

This is a happy black family. [video shows Al-Qadhdhafi turning page of document] The husband and wife are laughing; the children are happy and laughing. The husband was executed. He was sentenced to death. He feared for his family. He was compelled to kill his family so that they would not suffer hunger after him. That used to be a happy family, but the matter ended in tragedy. That was caused by life in the United States: oppression and exploitation. A diabolical society, which has no relationship with humanity. It has no relationship even with the era in which the international Declaration of Human Rights was issued some 40 years ago. This is why Amnesty International is requesting and begging the U.S. Administration to observe the minimum limit of humanity and apply, at the very minimum, the international Declaration of Human Rights.

It was inevitable that this document was translated into several languages, but as from today we will participate in its translation into all languages so that the United States—this devil which practices the ugliest crimes

against man, especially those who belong to other nationalities, and this devil who alleges that it speaks for human rights while deceiving the world—can be silenced. The United States talks about human rights while it annihilates and executes pregnant women, children, and those suffering from psychological illnesses. Its executions are racially and sexually biased. All these executions are in defense of racism. People are executed for the simplest of crimes. The document contains a picture of the killer injection, the electric chair, the gas chamber, and names of the people who were executed. This is information which is totally verified and issued by this neutral organization. I want to tell the Amnesty International representative here to enlist me as a subscriber to the organization, in order to be one of its members. [applause]

The other information this documents contains is very frightening. In New York, this document says, there are 24,000 cells, all of which are filled with inmates. The majority of these inmates are either colored or blacks. This means that one of the United States has 24,000 cells, each housing one person. Devil's Island, which is located north of New York, contains the largest U.S. prison complex, which houses 10,000 prisoners. In this state alone, every year more than 250,000 people are arrested. Companies have been established in the United States and Western Europe trading in prisoners; companies that undertake the imprisonment and maintenance of inmates in return for money. This operation has become a flourishing business in the United States. These companies were first set up in Los Angeles, California. These are irrefutable facts. They are very frightening as far as the world's conscience is concerned.

There is information in this document relating to fundamental human rights, not to those so-called rights in which they trade. Experiments are conducted on prisoners in the United States and Britain. There is also unemployment. The report says that there are more than 100 million unemployed in the industrial countries. The right to work is one of the fundamental human rights. The authorities should find employment for the person first, then acknowledge his right to strike. In their countries, however, a person cannot find employment, let alone strike. Poverty is another problem. In the United States and other Western countries, there are 33 million people living below the poverty line, including 11 million children. In these countries, each citizen pays 70 percent of his income in taxes for the manufacture of weapons.

Then there is the arms trade, which spreads war throughout the world and finds flourishing markets for this commodity produced by the exploiting companies at the expense of mankind. People are being killed by these weapons in return for the money obtained from exporting these arms. Arms sales have amounted to 15.5 billion [currency not specified]. The report says that 60 percent of France's weapons production is exported. In return, France received $4 billion annually. Fifteen percent of the arms purchases by Third World countries come from France, and $4 billion of France's income results from the sale of weapons. In this case, this state will continue to manufacture the means of destruction in order to obtain hard currency.

The report says that blacks in Britain are treated like 3d-class and sometimes 4th-class human beings. They are allocated all the dirty jobs and jobs constituting health hazards without having the right to refuse because otherwise they will not find a job to keep themselves alive. We demand from these governments—and will send delegations and messages to all parts of the world—the abolition of execution by the electric chair, injection, or gas, and the abolition of hard labor and imprisonment that degrades the human spirit, long-term imprisonment. In the United States they may sentence a 50-year-old man, for example, to 100 years in prison. This is what the court says. The judge issues his verdict by saying: We have sentenced you to 100 years in prison. The judge knows that the man will not live that long, but this is to harm the person's spirit, to break and degrade it at the very moment the verdict is announced. Look at this method! A U.S. citizen who used to work in Libya was regarded as having violated orders by Reagan. He is 60 years old and he was sentenced to 95 years in prison. His name is known; all the international press wrote about him. Why do they sentence him to 95 years in prison when he is 60 years old, knowing that he will not live that long? Their intention was to insult him and to harm his spirit at the very moment sentence was passed.

A human's right is his right to work. We demand that the United States and the Western countries take care of the poor and unemployed, find work for man. This is his right: to live and remain alive. His right to work means his right to live, not his right to die. This is denied to the human.

By this document, by setting up the international center and forming the world's peoples front hostile to imperialism and fascism, to racism and Zionism—which is composed of all free peoples and revolutionary governments of the world, and also of the liberation movements and revolutionary individuals—the entire Devil's Island, which is in the United States and not the only island of that name north of New York, will be exposed, and it will be exposed from within. Crimes more abominable than those committed by Hitler will be revealed. We will reval to the world that the U.S. Administration is an evil mill that grinds human beings, consuming the fruits of their efforts, grinding their bones, and sucking their blood to preserve imperialism, which threatens all peoples.

The peoples who feel this threat are forced to unite their efforts in a single world front to contain and eliminate this evil. Hence, the United States is exerting every effort to check this march of the peoples, and particularly their vanguards. It is throwing all its weight behind racist Zionism in Palestine to eliminate the people of Palestine and the peoples backing them, such as the Lebanese,

Syrians, Jordanians, and Egyptians. It was able to exclude Egypt from the support and backing of the Palestinian people by force. At present, it is doing its utmost, day and night, to prevent the Lebanese people from supporting the Palestinian people. It is preparing for the destruction of Syria so that it will finish this adversary on the northern front.

All of this is because of U.S. policy, arms, and decisions. It is an evil mill intending to grind all peoples who seek liberation. For if the peoples were liberated, there would be no plants from which this poisonous insect could feed. If the people were liberated, how would imperialism feed itself? Its evil and cancerous roots spread everywhere. It wants to build bases and passages and to stretch its legs into the Gulf of Sidra. This is an octopus, a cancer reaching to the Gulf of Sidra and to the Indian Ocean on Diego Garcia. It wants to reach the Philippines, the stars, and the planets. Look at this cancer. All the peoples have been harmed by this cancer and it is their right to strike it anywhere.

When the Philippines fights it is not at Libya's instigation. They talk about the New People's Army and its relations with Libya. What relations does it have with Libya? Their cause is Libya's concern because there is a cancer extending to the Philippines and Libya wants to eradicate it. The Japanese Red Army; they say what has this Army got to do with Libya? This Army—the Japanese people—want to avenge themselves, Hiroshima, and Nagasaki, the two cities the United States destroyed with atomic bombs. This Red Army was created by that atomic exlosiion in Hiroshima. These are the sons of the Japanese people avenging that incident. The United States avenged itself by attacking Japan with atomic bombs after Japan had attacked Pearl Harbor. As a result of that attack on Pearl Harbor, the United States sped up the manufacture of the atomic bomb. It wanted to punish Japan, so it hit Japan with these bombs, but the violence the United States used in its attempt to punish Japan gave birth to the Japanese Red Army to avenge that atomic strike. The Japanese Red Army existed before we came to power, before the revolution was staged in Libya. Hiroshima was hit before the revolution was staged in Libya and before Libya became independent. They want to falsify the facts. All peoples, including the U.S. people, have suffered from this hellish mill. No U.S. official representative can boast about human rights. All people who happen to be sitting in a hall when such a representative begins to speak about human rights should leave the hall or hit him with shoes, if they have shoes, at the very moment he, the U.S. representative, begins to talk about human rights. [applause] Who enables racism to extend itself from South Africa against the confrontation states and the people of Namibia? We have here with us the representative of the Namibian people [applause], the hero Nujoma. This man suffers from U.S. oppression. He is fighting South Africa, but U.S. imperialism is behind South Africa. U.S. imperialism does not want to see a new people free. [applause]

His children, his people, and himself are victims of the U.S. denial of a people's right to live freely and independently on the land of their fathers and grandfathers. At his side is Yasir 'Arafat, who is homeless and pursued [applause] He and his people are victims of the U.S. imperialist policy because the United States does not want a free people on Palestinian soil from the river to the sea. The United States wants a foothold, a cat's claw, a spearhead, a bridgehead in what is called Israel, which is falsely and maliciously present on the Palestinian soil, on the debris of the Palestinian people. When he fights against the United States for self-defense, he is called a terrorist. Why should he fight against the United States? Why does the United States exterminate this people? When Nujoma fights against the United States, he is called a terrorist, but who is the terrorist? It is the one who murdered his people, made them homeless, and prevented them from enjoying independence. The sons of Hiroshima will revenge Hiroshima. The United States calls this terrorism.

Terrorism must be declared beginning today, and since our argument is strong, we must convince the world of this. There is only one terrorism, which is the official state terrorism practiced by the United States, practiced by Zionism in Palestine. Terrorism is the official terrorism carried out by a powerful state against another state or group. Groups or individuals demanding their rights and being oppressed by a more powerful force; this is terrorism. Hijacking, hostage-taking, murder, etcetera; these are loathsome, hated crimes to which we are opposed, but they are simply crimes, like robbery, assault, banditry, kidnapping, etcetera. These are crimes. Terrorism, however, means the stronger terrorizing the weaker. These weak people who currently are fighting; one cannot call their actions terrorism. Terrorism comes from someone strong imposing himself on someone weak, terrorizing him psychologically or physically, by military or economic force, by psychological warfare. What is being practiced by the United States and the Zionist entity is terrorism. We should not have any other definition of terrorism apart form this. We will convince the world of this.

Hitler used to think that he would achieve victory. He was an oppressor and his force was the most powerful on Earth, but the peoples allied against him and he came to an end. The United States now is as tyrannical as Hitler. It believes it is the strongest, but power of this sort is weakness in itself. It will come to an end; this is inevitable. Let the United States say what it likes. Let it say that this is terrorism. [applause]

Have I been too fast for the interpreter? He has not asked me to slow down a little. I want to conclude because the people are tired. I am pleased with the abolishment of hard labor and very pleased with the fact that the Libyan people have abolished this hated punishment. [applause] I am pleased to see that the Libyan people have narrowed imprisonment to a minimum, as in this historic

document the Libyan people have stated that imprisonment will be imposed on the person whose freedom may constitute a danger or corruption to others. That is all. Any person whose freedom does not constitute a danger or corruption to others will not be imprisoned. This is the minimum for the application of prison punishment. This is a great victory for freedom. This is because in the past—including prisons in Libya and until the issuance of this document—prisons used to have a wide margin. They were not confined to those whose freedom constituted a danger or corruption to others. Prisons throughout the world, and in Libya as well, used to enjoy such a margin, a margin that should remain no longer.

Also, despite the fact that I am very sorry to see that the Libyan people did not approve the abolition of capital punishment as a whole, I would like to express my happiness that today in Libya the death sentence, following the issuance of this document, is not what it used to be. Now the death sentence, despite the fact that it has not been abolished totally, has become very narrow in its framework and has been nearly abolished. I will struggle, God willing, to see the remainder abolished, too. [applause] The death penalty now will be imposed on a person whose life constitutes a danger or corruption to society. Previously, even in Libya, a person used to be hanged if his liberty constituted a danger, but if only his liberty constitutes a danger, then he can be imprisoned. Now a person whose life constitutes a danger or corruption to the society will be executed. This is the minimum. It will be very rare. I am also pleased that the Libyan people have been able to reaffirm very important issues in this document: the banning of secret activities because such activities are conspiratorial and cannot be justified in a society in which all members exercise authority, are partners in the wealth, and receive training in arms.

What meaning does underground work have in a society in which the people's conferences are held in the open air and decides collectively, what its individuals want? In this document, the Libyan people also have banned conspiracies with foreigners, which is hated, dirty behavior. Those who have done this have fallen to the bottom of ignominy by conspiring against their country with a hostile foreign power. Any man who colludes with a foreign power is a base, dirty man, who brings shame on his family, tribe, people, and nation. He satisfies the enemies. Furthermore, he degrades himself before those enemies with whom he has collaborated.

The Libyan people also have banned the use of force. [Al-Qadhdhafi pauses in his speech, as video shows a number of young girls entering the hall.] We will wait a bit until these buds take their places. [The girls are shown sitting down on the floor in the middle of the hall, to applause. They are instructed to sit still because there are dignitaries behind them, like their Uncles 'Arafat and Nujoma; more applause] The human being in jamahiri society should be free to practice his political, religious, or any other beliefs everywhere. If he wishes to convince others, he must do so in a democratic way. To resort to the use of force or threats if you fail to convince them, because your idea was wrong or was rejected, is a forbidden act. It is destructive and endangers democracy, and should be crushed for the benefit of the people's democracy and freedom. Everyone expresses what he wants and brings up whatever he wants in the people's congress, and he enjoys all his convictions. To resort to the secretive work because you cannot proclaim something because it is hated and rejected, thus surprising unaware people, and to seek power with which to impose your ideas, all of this is oppression, colonization, and injustice. It is imperative to eliminate the initiator because he wants to kill freedom.

I am pleased that the Libyan people have managed to recognize and confirm these facts. Another significant issue is that the Libyan people have banned the exploitation of religion. This is a very sensitive question. Religion is a metaphysical and spiritual issue related to faith in the oneness of God, metaphysics, and social behavior—namely, ethics. If we involved religion in politics, economics, power, and authority, we would be exploiting a sensitive spiritual, metaphysical, and ethical issue, and involving it in areas that are not of its nature. This a question that touches all of us. We do not allow anyone to play with our beliefs, exploit them, or form a party for them. If you want to call upon the people to adhere to religion, you can do so openly, but if you want to change the religion and become a god, you must be killed because God must remain one. If there are other gods, they must be killed. One who comes and says that fasting must go on for 40 days and not 30 must be killed because this means he is claiming to be a god and is imposing a new religion on us. As there is but one God, how could we accept him as another god alongside ours? If someone says you must pray 10 times, or carry your weights and walk for 20 km every 40 days, this is heresy. Heresy is straying from the path and the one who commits it is destined to the fire. God will send him to the fire, not us.

I, in actual fact, in the name of the popular masses—members of the popular conferences and people's committees, who made this document with total freedom and without mandate or trusteeship, in the open air, and in the name of the movement of revolutionary committees—in the era which motivates these masses and instigates the masses to exercise their authority and to resist oppression and exploitation—would like to thank, in your name, all the international delegations that shared with us this noteworthy day, which has come to crown our victory over U.S. imperialism and the demolition of its five bases in our country—yesterday's anniversary. [applause] We are, in fact, very pleased and happy because we are celebrating the anniversary of our victory over U.S. imperialism and the demolition of its bases, which U.S. imperialism thought would remain forever on Libyan land. These are the same calculations U.S. imperialist policy is making today, calculations that are always wrong, as U.S. imperialist policy does not make allowances for the unknown and unseen, or the

effectiveness of the people. U.S. imperialistic policy always thought it would stay on this land, but now we are celebrating the demolition of its bases in 1970. The United States is now very angry and wants to return to these bases. It provokes us in the Gulf of Sidra and wants to conduct exercises there because the Gulf of Sidra used to be under its control when it was semi-occupying Libya. When we became masters in Libya it denied us our right to extend our sovereignty over the Gulf of Sidra. When it used to be the master over Libya before the revolution, it used to extend its sovereignty over the Gulf of Sidra. When we demolished its bases on Libyan soil and it was forced to move them to Europe it wanted to take from us the Gulf of Sidra to cut off part of the homeland that used to be under its sovereignty.

This was exposed at the Algiers summit. In closed sessions the Arab rulers were candid with each other in an unprecedented and uncustomary way. [applause] Despite the fact that I fear for them lest harm befall them at U.S. hands, we stand by them and they should shoulder their responsibilities. It was proven to me, brothers, that there is no Arab ruler who loves the United States! [applause] Kings, presidents, princes, and sultans—some of whom were regarded as being pro-U.S.—in closed meetings were utterly critical of the U.S. [laughter and applause] It became apparent that the United States is hated even by the people whom we used to think as friends who loved it.

A speech written by King Husayn, which he personally read page by page at a secret closed session, exposed the United States. It undressed the United States, taking off even the fig leaf. [applause] King Husayn told the summit that my country is situated in the heart of the turmoil and the axis of U.S. conspiracies and moves. He added that the U.S. has no role to play in the Middle East except helping the Zionist entity, and that Arabs should not look for anything good from the United States because its only role is to support and consolidate the Zionist entity. He said the United States does not put forward peace plans or initiatives, or makes moves, unless there is danger threatening the Zionist entity, and now the U.S. secretary of state is taking action because the uprising in the occupied territories is threatening the Zionist entity. [applause and anti-U.S. cheers]

A third fact [as heard] is that the United States gives to the Zionist entity with generosity and without limit. Consequently, Arab assistance is requested for Jordan and the confrontation states which is equal to this unlimited and generous support, as he described it, of the United States for the Zionist entity.

In fact, I was surprised when I saw in the closed sessions how many Arab rulers hate the United States, how many complain about it, and the extent to which it constitutes a nightmare for them. That they look forward to being rid of this is something that bodes well. If this is the way with the rulers, then what of the sentiments of the youths, the generation of anger, and the working masses with regard to the United States?

A number of them came to me and told me: What you say openly in your official speeches is similar to what we say in our closed meetings, and here you have seen in this closed session we have agreed with you. [laughter] Indeed, there are new and young personalities who represent new blood and a fresh impetus for the collective Arab action and who have added new vitality to the summit, such as Zine El Abidine [Ben Ali, president of Tunisia], I mean the new Tunisia [applause] and the Yemens—North and South. Actually, they were a kind of youth who gave the summit a great push. [applause]

I would like to express gratitude and deep thanks, through Dr Miftah and the Permanent Secretariat of the General People's Congress, and through the general people's congresses and people's committees, for this medal, which is an honor to me and to my colleagues. [applause] I do not consider it a personal achievement, but a symbol of this great act, the triumph of freedom, and a confirmation of this historic day, more than a personal matter. However, I ask your permission to allow me to award medals to the brave and honest men, officers, soldiers, and revolutionaries [applause] who created the revolution with me, and who later fought with me in defense of this revolution until the establishment of the people's authority. We have reached the day whereby the Libyans, men and women, sit in the open air to decide their destiny and issue statements and documents of great influence for the future of all humanity. This is a great glory for the Libyan Arab people from all peoples. This stage, which was not expected by us or by the outside world, was arrived at by this great people as a result of the historic deed, the Great Al-Fatih. I did not undertake this on my own, but as the head of a movement of brave officers and valiant soldiers, and later convoys of revolutionaries and those thirsty for freedom and the defense of it who kept joining us, and those who, had they been in the Army or at the age of work at the time, would have joined the movement of the free unionist officers. [applause]

Allow me to grant medals and awards to all the men. By men, I mean everyone who walks on two feet, male or female. A guard is anyone who guards, whether male or female. If I say men, I mean both sexes, and if I say guard, I mean the same thing for the jamahiri society. Allow me to grant these men medals and awards as an extension of this medal you gave me. I have the right to give classes of it to convoys of revolutionaries who sacrificed, worked hard day and night, and stood bravely.

Brothers, always from the East comes the sun of freedom. The East is the land of inspiration, of prophets, and the birthplace of great civilizations. The poor, shepherds, desert inhabitants, and those who were evicted and tortured are the ones who afterward changed history

through their ideas and theories. As the father of history, Herodotus said: From Libya comes the new. This is something new from Libya. Forward! The struggle continues!

Al-Qadhdhafi Returns From Arab Summit in Algiers
LD1006224188 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, brother leader and revolutionary, the custodian of Arab nationalism, arrived at Baninah International Airport this evening after taking part in the emergency Arab summit conference in Algiers.

The brother leader was accorded a great jamahiri welcome, during which the crowd chanted: Long live the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and its leader, expressing great pride and honor in the brother leader's ever growing and effective role on the road to Arab national unity, and in his triumph for freedom all over the world.

The brother leader was welcomed at Baninah International Airport by Colonel [rank as heard] Mustafa al-Kharrubi, inspector general of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces; the secretary and members of the General People's Committee; the secretary of the Banghazi Popular Congress; the secretaries of the popular congresses and popular committees of Banghazi; and a number of officers of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces. [passage omitted]

Anti-Israeli Egyptian Official Fired For Remarks
NC1006174788 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] The Egyptian Foreign Ministry has dismissed Ambassador Taha al-Farnawani, director of the Palestine Department, in view of what the ministry termed his hostile statements against the Zionist enemy in occupied Palestine.

The Egyptian newspaper AL-WAFD has reported that the Zionists have sent a memorandum to the Egyptian Foreign Ministry protesting statements Al-Farnawani has made to the Egyptian and Arab press condemning the Zionist enemy.

The Egyptian Foreign Ministry noted that Al-Farnawani's statements express his own views and decided to dismiss him from his post as director of the Palestine Department, a post he has held for 7 years.

Sudan

Authorities Take Measures After Bombings
JN1206125988 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1012 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Jun (SUNA)—The independant newspaper AL-AYYAM said that the security services have recently deported 20 foreigners of Arab origin whom they considered suspicious.

Citing the security forces, the newspaper said that orders had been issued to those people to leave the country immediately. Sudanese embassies abroad received orders to take certain measures in granting entry visas to Sudan. Strict measures were also taken at ports and airports to prevent the entry of any suspicious elements.

It appears that these intensified security measures were taken as a result of the Acropole Hotel and the Sudanese-British club incidents in which five people, including some foreigners, were killed.

Omdurman Says 380 Rebels Killed in Akobo Relief
EA1206164188 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 12 Jun 88

[From Press Review]

[Text] The General Command of the People's Armed Forces has said that the Armed Forces scored a new victory yesterday over the rebel movement when the vanguards of Badr forces broke the siege which the rebels had attempted to impose on Akobo and entered the town. The statement said that our Armed Forces entered the town at 1500 the day before yesterday (10 June) after crushing the rebel groups which were concentrated in the (Kayboy) area. There was fierce fighting on 9 June which lasted for 8 hours.

The Armed Forces statement added: Our forces inflicted losses on the rebels amounting to 380 killed, including two officers with the ranks of lieutenant colonel and lieutenant. Our forces also captured 60 Kalashnikov rifles and one 82mm mortar, as well as a large quantity of ammunition yet to be counted. The command said 10 of our forces were martyred and 30 wounded.

Tunisia

Four Mosad Agents Reportedly Arrested
JN1006142688 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 8 Jun 88 pp 1, 14

[Text] Amman—AL-BAYAN has learned that the Tunisian security authorities have recently arrested four Israeli Mosad agents who were gathering information about PLO leaders in Tunisia.

Reliable Palestinian sources told AL-BAYAN that two of them admitted entering the houses of Fatah Central Committee member Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid, Alias Abu Hawl, and Palestinian Samid establishment President Ahmad Quray', Alias Abu 'Ala'.

The sources said that one member of the Mosad group was using a transparent plastic mask on the face and a wig on his head, which completely changed his complexion.

The sources said that the Tunisian and Palestinian security authorities kept the news of the arrest of the four agents secret in the hope that more of their colleagues could captured, but the Mosad discovered the arrest and refrained from sending other agents for the time being.

Doctor Advises President Ben Ali To Rest

LD1306122888 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] The presidency has issued the following statement: Following the intensive activity carried out by the president of the Republic recently and owing to exhaustion, his personal doctor has advised him to rest for a few days.

Kuwait

Amir Returns From Arab Summit 10 Jun

LD1006183888 Kuwait KUNA in English 1736 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Kuwait, June 10 (KUNA)—His highness the amir Friday evening returned home from Algiers where he took part in deliberations of the extraordinary Arab summit.

Upon arrival, H.H. the amir was received by H.H. the Crown Prince and Premier Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, shaykhs, ministers and other senior officials.

KUNA Cites Press on Arab Summit

LD1106095488 Kuwait KUNA in English 0756 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Kuwait, June 11 (KUNA)—Two Kuwaiti dailies Saturday lauded the results reached by the extraordinary Arab summit in Algiers, with one saying that "produced results, by all means, are also extraordinary."

The English-language KUWAIT TIMES in its editorial said that Arab leaders have decided now to "come to terms with reality: that nobody is going to fight their battles for them, and also win those battles for them."

This discovery, the paper added, "is the best achievement of the Algiers summit."

Commenting further, the TIMES heaped praise on the final communique's harsh remarks against the United States, saying "at last we have found the will to give it (the U.S.) the mouthful it should have got some good length of time ago.

The U.S. has all along favoured Israel at the cost of Arabs...it has been stubbornly antagonistic to the rights of Palestinian people even when such an attitude has been manifestly in conflict with truth, justice, decency and law," the paper stressed.

"Let us tell our own story and the whole of it. And let us do it now. The best results are achieved if you strike when the iron is hot," the TIMES appealed to the Arab world.

On the call by the summit for the need to find a solution for the Iran-Iraq war, it said that Iran has been blamed "squarely and appropriately for the continuation of the war through its obdurate refusal to heed UN Security Council Resolution 598," noting that "never before had the Arab summit been so forthright in distinguishing Iraq's positive responses to peace moves from Iran's arrogant refusal to respond.

"If the new Arab tone is found to be jarring in Tehran, they would be well advised to look inwards for some chastening thought, the TIMES concluded.

Another paper, the Arabic-language AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM said that the resolutions reached by the summit are the most important in the history of Arab summits during the past 20 years.

It pointed out, in its front-page editorial titled "The Ball Now Is In The PLO's court," the summit came six months late from the eruption of the uprising to make sure that the uprising was not "a seasonal or media outbreak."

The summit, it said, devoted a major part of tis deliberations to reiterate the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization for the Palestinians.

"It is undoubtedly a huge responsibility Arab leaders threw on the PLO leadership, as if they wanted to test the uprising, its continuation and whether the Palestinians are serious about establishing an independent Palestinian state," it concluded.

White House Urges Congress To Approve F-18 Sales

LD1006202588 Kuwait KUNA in English 1432 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Washington, June 10 (KUNA)—The White House has approved the sale of 40 sophisticated F-18 Hornet fighter planes to Kuwait and is expected to notify Congress of the request soon, Reagan Administration officials confirmed here Friday.

The approval of the sale was okayed by the White House and State Department at a meeting held here Thursday, officials said. Notification to Congress of the sale is expected to go [to] Capitol Hill either Friday or early next week, the officials said.

The more than 1 billion dollars sale will have to be either approved or rejected by Congress within 50 days after notification. The first 20 days is known as informal notification and will be followed by 30 days of official notification during which the sale will go through if there are no objections or resolutions adopted to block it.

State Department officials met with members of the Foreign Relations Committee on Thursday to push through the sale, arguing that the sale will further boost the security of the Gulf states against outside threats.

According to a briefing paper submitted to Congress published in the WASHINGTON TIMES newspaper Friday, the Kuwaiti sale "creates a unique opportunity for the U.S. to alleviate damage done to dialogue in the Persian Gulf region by recent military sales refusals..."

Only three countries in the world—Australia, Canada and Spain—have been sold the sophisticated Navy F-18 fighter bomber.

According to the TIMES, in addition to the jets, Kuwait wants the following weapons the Hornet is capable of carrying: 300 Maverick air-to-ground missiles, 200 Sparrow air-to-air missiles, 120 air-to-air Sidewinder missiles, 40 Harpoon anti-ship missiles, and several mines and bombs.

State Department officials have argued that if the Congress fails to approve the sale, Kuwait will turn to France and buy more Mirage 2000 fighter planes.

Administration officials have estimated the total cost of the sale at about 1.9 billion dollars.

ARAB TIMES Interviews USSR Envoy in Kuwait

JN0906180088 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 8 Jun 88 pp 1, 4

[By Atiques Samad]

[Text] The Soviet Union, in principle, does not reject the possibility of adopting a United Nations resolution to impose an arms embargo on Iran, but believes that the time has not come for such an embargo.

In an interview with the ARAB TIMES, the Soviet ambassador to Kuwait Ernest Zverev said: "We consider that some questions must be discussed and solved before adopting such a resolution."

He also said that the United States and the Soviet Union are in agreement about the need for an international peace conference to solve the Middle East crisis.

Referring to the Gulf war, the ambassador said U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev had a detailed discussion on the Gulf war and other regional conflicts during their recent summit in Moscow.

But they differed on the ways and means to end the Iraq-Iran war, now in its eighth year. While the U.S. wants to impose an arms embargo on Iran now, the Soviets are putting emphasis on a "comprehensive approach, by which we mean that international efforts to fulfil all the provisions of UN Security Council resolution 598 must be exhausted," Zverev said.

Resolution 598 stipulates an immediate ceasefire in the war, returning of the forces of both the belligerents to the international boundaries and the setting up of a commission to decide who started the war.

Iraq has accepted the resolution and wants it to be implemented as it is written, but Iran is saying that the aggressor must first be identified before the implementation of the resolution.

The Soviet ambassador stressed the necessity of activating the mediation efforts of the UN secretary- general.

Zverev said: "Contacts with Iraq and Iran are made at the moment by the secretary-general. We think attention must be paid to this aspect.

"He also has at his disposal enough measures to try to implement resolution 598, for example he can send his special representative to Iraq and Iran."

On arms embargo, Zverev said: "The time has not come for such a resolution. The time is not ripe.

"Further, it is not just enough to adopt such a resolution, it must be supplemented with necessary measures to make it effective.

"One such measure may be to introduce internal laws by each state prohibiting private companies to supply arms.

"During the war, the Soviet Union has never delivered any kind of weapons to Iran. In principle we do not reject the possibility of adopting such a resolution."

Saying that patience will bring its results in implementing 598 Zverev hinted that it may take some time to end the war.

In this regard he cited the Geneva agreement on Afghanistan. He said: "It took six years to sign the Geneva agreement. The special representative of the UN secretary-general, Diego Cordovez, displayed his patience during this time."

About Soviet mediation Zverev said: "We use our good relations with Iraq and to some extent with Iran, to persuade them to end the war by peaceful means."

An offshoot of the conflict is the "tanker war," in which both Iraq and Iran have attacked ships plying the Gulf. Even registered Kuwaiti tankers and American ships were affected. But so far only one Soviet tanker leased to Kuwait has hit a mine.

On whether Moscow has any agreement with Iraq and Iran for not attacking Soviet ships in the Gulf, the ambassador said: "Let us just say we are lucky. But, still, this luck is provided by the protection our naval ships in the Gulf provide to the merchant vessels."

The Soviets have five to six naval ships in the Gulf and they think "it is quite enough. We consider amassing huge Navies in the Gulf is not the way to provide security."

Speaking on the results of the Moscow summit, Zverev said that Reagan and Gorbachev discussed the Mideast problem in all its aspects and there has been a rapprochement of views on the ways of solving the issue.

Both the leaders agree on the importance of an international conference to solve the dispute, the ambassador said.

The Soviets want such a conference to have full authority to solve all the problems.

Gorbachev on Monday renewed his appeal for a conference that would include the parties in dispute plus the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. But the U.S. wants the international conference to be a prelude to direct talks between Arabs and Israel.

The Soviet ambassador said: "There must be an understanding that this conference should be plenipotentiary to solve all the questions. Within the framework of this conference, bilateral, trilateral or multilateral talks may be held. But all of them must organically coexist in this conference."

One sticking point about the conference has been the Palestinian representation. While the U.S. and Israel are not ready to accept Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in the conference, the Soviets insist that it is the right of the Palestinians to choose their own representative. The PLO is recognised by the Arab world as the representative of the Palestinians.

Zverev said: "In which form, the Palestinians will be represented is for them to decide. Whether in a separate delegation, or in the form of a joint-Arab delegation—it is up to the Palestinians to fix.

"Palestinians must have equal rights at the conference."

In the conference, he said, the interests of all sides—Arabs and Israel—should be taken into account.

"On this basis all the Arab territories occupied by Israel must be returned, the Palestinians must be allowed the right to decide their own fate and Israel will have the right to peaceful coexistence with the other countries of the region.

The Soviet Union will be prepared to discuss the restoration of diplomatic relations with Israel, broken off in 1967, once the international conference on Mideast begins, Zverev said.

He added there are some points in the Mideast peace plan proposed by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz that are acceptable and there are some "on which we have serious differences." Zverev did not elaborate.

"We (the U.S. and USSR) are continuing talks to narrow down these differences," he said. "We want to play an active role at the conference, because the region is close to our borders and we are interested in solving the grave problems of the Mideast."

On resumption of diplomatic ties with Saudi Arabia particularly after the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, he said: "Though we do not have ambassadors in one another's country, yet we have contacts. We are ready to exchange ambassadors. We are waiting for the other side."

PDRY

Easier North-South Travel To Begin 1 July

EA1006132988 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abdallah Barakat, YAR minister of interior and member of the Permanent Committee, in the company of Brother Salih Munassar al-Siyayli, member of the Political Bureau, deputy prime minister, and interior minister, has said that on 1 July he will inaugurate the movement of citizens between the two parts though the five provisional common posts which have been agreed upon. This was said in a telephone contact made by the SAWT AL-UMMALS newspaper with Brother Dr Barakat, the details of which were reported in its weekly issue today.

He explained that the operation between the two parts will take place freely and by various private and public means of transportation—overland, by sea, and by air—with identity or domestic cards, or with a police permit certified in the citizen's residential area for those under the legal age to carry identity cards. The form will consist of three copies to be handed in at the common post.

Brother Barakat added in his statement that directors of security in adjacent governorates in the two parts in which there are already posts have been entrusted with specifying the requirements for the provisional common posts. A joint committee has also been formed, consisting of the relevant authorities, in order to specify the siting of permanent posts and to design their joint buildings.

Concerning the movement of citizens by private transportation—cars—the YAR interior minister said the agreement between the prime ministers in the two parts and the minutes of the meeting between the interior ministers in the two parts did not restrict crossing to specified areas. Accordingly, citizens coming by private car from the southern part will be able to enter any area in the northern part of the homeland without restrictions. He added: If there are some aspects in this respect that need implementation, they will be determined by the interior ministers in the two parts. He also said that the minutes of the meeting between the interior ministers in the two parts did not impose any fees on the movement of private cars.

Political Bureau Considers Arab Summit, Visits

LD1306101988 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Excerpts] The YSP Central Committee Political Bureau held its regular meeting this morning under the chairmanship of Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the

YSP Central Committee. The Political Bureau heard a report on the participation of our country's delegation, led by Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-Attas, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, in the extraordinary Arab summit in Algiers and a report on the meetings on the sidelines of the summit. [passage omitted]

The Political Bureau also listened to a report on the visit of Brother Brigadier Salih Munassar al-Sihayli, member of the Political Bureau, deputy prime minister, and minister of interior, to the historic capital, Sana, and the meetings and discussions he held with the brother leaders of the northern part of the homeland and officials from the Ministry of Interior. These discussions resulted in [words indistinct] the ministers of interior of the two parts regarding the implementation of the agreement on the movement of citizens between the two parts.

The Political Bureau expressed satisfaction at the results of the visit, which it sees as the beginning of practical steps toward establishing real and practical foundations for the great unity.

The Political Bureau also listened to a report on the visits of Brother Sa'id Salih Salim, member of the Political Bureau and minister of national security, to the GDR, the CSSR, and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The Political Bureau expressed satisfaction with the results of the visits, which strengthen the extensive relations of cooperation between our country and those friendly countries. The Political Bureau also acquainted itself with several other issues listed on its agenda and adopted necessary resolutions.

USSR Deputy Minister Arrives on Official Visit

Interior Ministry Invitation

EA1006152988 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Comrade Nikolay Ivanov, [name as heard] USSR deputy minister of interior, arrived in Aden yesterday evening for an official visit to our country lasting several days at the invitation of the Interior Ministry leadership.

Talks Begin 10 June

EA1006221988 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Excerpt] The first round of official discussions between the Yemeni and Soviet Interior Ministries took place this morning at the Interior Ministry. The discusions were led on the Yemeni side by Brother Lieutenant Colonel Mutahhar Mus'id Muslih, Central Committee member and deputy minister of interior; and on Soviet side by Lieutenant General Nikolay Ivanovich Demidov, Soviet deputy interior minister.

At the beginning of the discussions, Lt Gen Demidov and the delegation accompanying him were welcomed by Brother Col Mutahhar Mus'id. He pointed out the importance of the visit in strengthening and developing the comradely relations binding the two friendly countries. He praised the boundless support being offered by the Soviet Union in all fields. He reviewed the principles and the first (?stands) of the CPSU and the Soviet people on peace and preventing nuclear war. He stressed Democratic Yemen's firm stand toward all peace proposals presented by the Soviet Union in various international forums.

Lt Gen Demidov expressed his happiness, and that of the delegation accompanying him, at visiting Democratic Yemen. He stressed that relations of friendship and cooperation have developed greatly at all levels between the two friendly countries and will continue to do so. Lt Gen Demidov spoke about just Arab causes and the CPSU's (?revolutionary) stand on the struggle of the Palestinian people for self-determination. He reviewed the great successes that have been achieved in the Soviet Union's reconstruction drive as a result of democratic and [word indistinct] means [word indistinct] he pointed out the [word indistinct] results achieved by the meeting of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Reagan in Moscow. [passage omitted]

Saudi Arabia

King Fahd Returns From Arab Summit

LD1006224588 Rihadh SPA in Arabic 2123 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 10 Jun (SPA)—King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the custodian of the two holy mosques, arrived with God's care in Jeddah at 2345 tonight. [passage omitted]

Crown Prince on Official Visit to Britain

LD1106165088 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0854 GMT 11 Jun 88

[excerpt] Jeddah 11 Jun (SPA)—With God's care and protection, His Royal Highness Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister and commander of the National Guard, left Jeddah for the British capital at 1100 today in reply to an invitation from Mrs Margaret Thatcher, prime minister of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland. This visit will start 13 June 1988.

Following his visit to Britain, his royal highness will also pay a visit to the Republic of Ireland on 17 June in reply to an invitation from Mr Charles Haughey, prime minister of the Republic of Ireland. [passage omitted]

United Arab Emirates

Tanzanian Official Arrives From Oman 9 Jun

JN1006140988 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1030 GMT 9 Jun 88

[Text] Al-Shariqah, 9 Jun (WAKH)—Idris Abdul Wakil, president and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Zanzibar and second vice president of Tanzania, arrived in Al-Shariqah from Muscat today on a private visit to the UAE. His Highness Shaykh Dr Sultan ibn Muhammad al-Qasimi, Supreme Council member and ruler of Sharjah, received him at Al-Shariqah International Airport. The president of Zanzibar is accompanied by a delegation comprising Taymur Salih, minister of communications [name and title as received], and Muhammad Salim, Health Ministry under secretary [name and title as received].

Authorities 'Black Out' Attack On Rafsanjani

JN1106062688 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] The headquarters of Hashemi-Rafsanjani was the target of an armed attack following his appointment by Khomeyni as commander in chief of the Iranian Armed Forces.

Arrivals in Sharjah from Iran have stated to the INA correspondent in Abu Dhabi that the Iranian authorities sought to black out news of the attack which resulted in many casualties, dead or wounded, among both the attackers and defenders of Hashemi-Rafsanjani's headquarters. The travelers said the attack illustrates the sharpness of differences and splits among leaders of the Iranian regime. These differences and splits have greatly deepened from the recent Iraqi victories on all levels and the ignominous defeat inflicted on Iran in Al-Faw and Al-Shalamjah [Shalamcheh]. They have also deepened from the escalation of popular rejection within Iran of the continuation of the war and the refusal of the regime to heed calls to end the war and establish peace in the region.

The travelers add that these differences also include the rejection of 'Ali Shahbazi, the new Iranian chief of staff, and his officers, and of the appointment of Hashemi-Rafsanjani as their commander in chief. The differences include their refusal to receive any orders from Hashemi-Rafsanjani whom they view as an illiterate who lacks the minimum military knowledge to qualify for such a post. The Iranian Army also completely rejects any merger with the Khomeyni Guards, especially following the admission by Mohsen Reza'i, the commander of the Khomeyni Guards, that his guards are partly responsible for the two great defeats inflicted on Iran in Al-Faw and Shalamjah. The travelers do not rule out the possibility that Mohsen Reza'i will be removed from his post and replaced by a professional soldier in an attempt to curry favor with the army in connection with the merger of the army and the Khomeyni guards.

The travelers say that with every defeat inflicted on Iran, the Iranian regime has usually used one of its leaders as a scapegoat to cover up the defeat in order to continue the war and send more sons of the Iranian people to their inevitable death in the war against Iraq.

Commentary Views Reza'i's 'Admission' of Defeat

JN1006203188 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1925 GMT 10 Jun 88

[From the "Week End" feature]

[Text] Observers have continued to follow with interest reactions to defeat in Al-Faw and Al-Shalamjah [Shalamcheh] inside Iran. They also accurately monitor the most important of these reactions and their possible consequences that will have a direct, strong impact on the future of the Iranian regime, on the power struggle among its officials, and on each side's attempts to liquidate its rivals and to blame them for the defeats.

Through many signs, observers have noted that the Iranian regime is now more inclined to find some people in its regime to blame for all errors, defeats, and setbacks. The thing that supports the observers' deductions is the call by one of the Iranian regime's officials, the so-called Karrubi, for taking to account those responsible for defeats in Al-Faw and Al-Shalamjah, for making them stand trial, and for punishing them severely, especially since this call has come after the resignation of the chief of staff and the arrest of several military commanders on the charge that they are responsible for this defeat.

In addition to this is the tragic appearance of Khomeyni Guards Commander Mohsen Reza'i on television. He admitted that he had made mistakes that cost him and his regime a dear price. He was referring to the Iranian forces' defeats in Al-Faw and Al-Shalamjah. Observers believed that with this admission Reza'i has become the strongest candidate for scapegoat, enabling the regime to contain the effects of indignation and defeat.

This vicious circle was accompanied by a more important measure represented by charlatan Khomeyni's resignation from the post of commander in chief of the Armed Forces and assignment of this post to Rafsanjani. Khomeyni frankly admitted through this measure his failure and impotence to achieve the aggressive objectives that he authorized his aggressive forces to carry out.

Observers here should wonder: If Khomeyni himself, with his charlatanism and fraud, was not able to carry out the alleged victory, then can the small charlatan Rafsanjani achieve it? But they continue with their intentions and hatred, refusing to admit and thereby insisting on making more mistakes. Khomeyni's decision to appoint Rafsanjani is only a desperate and futile attempt that reflects the extent of defeat among the regime's officials and their increasing feeling of the approaching danger and fire that is about to burn them. On the other hand, this decision is a failed attempt to show that this measure may save them from defeat.

A deceptive attempt like this will be, sooner or later, discovered by the Iranian people, who know for sure that what Khomeyni has failed to do cannot be achieved by Rafsanjani or any of the regime's pillars.

So we can say that these muddling attempts will lead to more defeats and setbacks until that regime submissively admits the true nature of the big dilemma that it has led Iran into, causing it catastrophies, defeats, and setbacks. Such an admission should result in a severe punishment. Then Khomeyni will have to pay a dear price.

INA Editor Views Kurdish Leader's Visit

JN1206182788 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1607 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Commenting on reports on the reception of agent Jalal Talbani at the U.S. State Department, the INA political editor has stated the following:

Reviewing an aspect of U.S. attitude toward the war: The mass media carried reports on the reception of agent Jalal Talabani at the U.S. State Department, on spreading allegations in the U.S. Congress of Iraq's use of chemical wepaons, and on submitting draft resolutions to condemn Iraq.

All this took place after, not before, our victories in Al-Faw and Al-Shalamjah [Shalamcheh]. Why does this happen? In which framework of fears can we place this incident? What does it raise about the near past? What is the future of Iraqi-U.S. relations and Arab-U.S. relations in general? We have to raise all these questions, answer them, and trace their effects now and in the future until positive and negative stands are clearly distinguished.

Before any direct answer to these questions or some of them is possible, we have to mention something about the background of this issue. We also do not have to relate many incidents to avert boredom. We recall the U.S.-Israeli-Iranian cooperation, especially following the success of the July revolution in 1967, to support the dead Barzani. We also know that one of the principal purposes of that cooperation was to weaken the revolution's government and prevent it from achieving its program. This was because both Iran and the United States do not want the Iraqis or others to achieve their national identities. It is also because citizens exist both in the Iran of the Shah and Turkey, the two U.S. allies, and Iraqi citizens are still living under formulas of national identity—a fact that cannot be compared with Turkish and Iranian citizens. [sentence as heard]

Everyone also knows that when his government collapsed and his supporters surrendered following the Algiers agreement between Iraq and Iran on the border issue, Barzani took refuge with the United States and remained there until his death. The suspected Khomeyniite regime summoned his sons and their supporters once again before the eruption of war between Iraq and Iran. All these attempts to sow differences and division with the support of the tripartite Zionist-U.S.-Iranian alliance were part of a more comprehensive strategy which included more than Iraq and was aimed at the entire region in general and the Arab homeland in particular. One of its main goals was to exhaust all the Arabs' energies and capabilities except a portion to safeguard the minimum of the Arab nation's rights and enable expansionist and aggressive Israel to live protected from effective Arab action.

The United States feverishly provided Iran with technical needs as well as with intelligence activity, directly or indirectly, throughout the war years of 1980, 1981, and 1982. It decreased this in following years, especially during 1983-1984. We and some people thought at the time that this behavior was in line with the U.S. view of the conflict and its desire to achieve peace through negotiations with no victor or vanquished as the Americans used to say.

However, our doubts increased after Iran occupied part of our territory and after our stand had become clear beyond any shadow of a doubt that we wanted peace. Our stand also included the fact that the policy of no victor and no vanquished could only be at our expense if the parties concerned with this policy ignored the fact that Iran had always wanted to expand from the beginning. This policy would also fail if the parties concerned ignored the fact that Iraq had always sought and is seeking to preserve Iraqi territory and the security and honor of the Arab nation, and that giving any amount of strength to Iran would be at Iraq's expense.

Our doubts were confirmed when the Irangate plot was exposed and when we clearly explained our doubts to the Americans. The U.S. President's envoy visited Iraq to convey the apologies of the U.S. President and Government for what had happened. The envoy said what had happened was not a plot but wrong and bad behavior which the higher U.S. political establishments did not intend to do despite their mistakes. Iraq accepted the apology and hoped that its doubts would be unsubstantiated. Yet, some bubbles appeared here or there which raised some doubts and apprehensions until Resolution No 598 was issued. We felt that the U.S. behavior showed that the Americans were enthusiastic, at times more than others, to implement the resolution. We accepted the resolution and the Iranians rejected it as they rejected all of the previous resolutions beginning with the 28 September 1980 UN Security Council Resolution No 479 which Iraq accepted at the time.

We continued to follow up stands and measures and to tell everybody that we have no permanent friend unless this friend maintains stands that do not harm our interests, security, and sovereignty. We also said that if an enemy or an adversary reconsiders his policy in a way that ensures the nation's interest and security, we would not take a retaliatory position toward him but would place our relations with him within the framework of the norms of the age, taking into account future considerations.

Thus, our relations continued with all the parties that affect decisionmaking in the Security Council, including the United States. Then came the Kuwaiti crisis in the Gulf and Iran's aggression on Kuwaiti ships. We noticed then that the United States declined to supply certain types of weapons to Kuwait and that at the beginning, the United States refused to respond to the Kuwaiti demand to protect its ships against Iranian attacks. This was despite the fact that Kuwaiti policy does not and cannot threaten U.S. interests,

given legitimate considerations of interests. At that time, we could not view this U.S. stand as independent of the war, the Zionist consideration of this situation, and all of the Arabs' interests.

And although the United States continued to call for implementing Resolution No 598, what drew our attention was that some of its western allies started behaving in a manner raising doubts and apprehensions, especially the FRG, Japan, and Italy, and to some extent Britain. And while the United States was persistently calling for a move to the second stage of implementing the sanctions' against Iran, these states called for patience. Some of them presented plans and were active within a trend to save Iran from its impasse. They sought any means of establishing good relations with Iran despite the kicks which Iran was dealing to the interest of this or that country, especially to their ships and their oil tankers in the Gulf waters.

It was clear to many, regardless of good or bad intentions, that there was a kind of game to distribute roles in relations with Iran. On the one hand, Iran was threatened with sanctions and on the other hand, it was offered temptations in order to push it into the lap of the west and embarrass the USSR by undermining its credibility in the region. This is because the USSR made the mistake of maneuvering on this resolution. In this it was prompted by two factors: the Afghan situation and the desire not to break relations with Iran and win the friendship of the Arabs. Despite the difficulty of achieving this, the USSR deceived itself into believing that this could be possible in accordance with a special balancing operation.

The victories of Al-Faw and Al-Shalamjah occurred amid the circumstances which we have briefly outlined, during a certain period in international politics, and amid the Palestinian peoples uprising and heroic resistance in the occupied Palestinian territory. Iraq announced that it possessed long-range missiles and it was revealed that Saudi Arabia bought long-range missiles from the PRC. The Al-Faw and Al-Shalamjah victories were an unpleasnat surprise to some to the extent that after the Al-Faw liberation, the Americans showed stands which we had not heard of before the Al-Faw liberation.

Some of them are now speaking about the concurrence of what they call investigating the initial circumstances of the war and its beginning—a clause which was included in the sixth paragraph of the resolution—and one part of the first paragraph; namely, the cease-fire.

After all of this, and after the traitors were defeated in the Al-Anfal operation, Jalal Talabani fled to the bars of the West and the dark Zionist dens there. Talabani visited the United States and met with some U.S. State Department officials. Is all this an accident? Are such stands only mistakes by this or that U.S. official or are they part of a strategy in which Zionism is taking part; a strategy based on harming Iraq, undermining its victory, and saving the agents in Iran from their inevitable fate?

It is no business of ours to behave in a way that makes Iran pro-east or pro-west. In any case, we have strong presence in the region and we will competently resist any attempt to harm us. Our eyes will be open to monitor any bad action be it from the east or from the west, from America or from others. We will have sufficient means not only to resist harm but to harm those who want to harm us. Our desire has always been to establish balanced relations with all, to preserve our full rights and sovereignty, and to entrench the Security Council resolution with good intentions so that its provisions are stipulated. We have no ambitions in the territory of others and we do not want to be present there except to defend our land and rights.

We will try to find out if the meeting with the agent Talabani was an attempt to seek a means of weakening our defenses and our efforts to liberate our territory and win our rights as Barzani tried in the past, or merely a mistake by officials. Then and in all cases, we will see if the United States is really neutral or whether petty, hidden factors or Zionist grudges are compelling it to become biased. The future will surely clarify matters.

Reportage on Gulf War Combat Activities

Communique No 3,209

JN1006162688 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1603 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Communique No 3,209 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 10 June]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The results of our triumphant Armed Forces for last night and today were as follows:

1. The planes of our Air Force have continued to chase enemy naval targets in Arabian Gulf waters. A large maritime target was sighted off the Iranian coast at dawn today. Our daring planes dealt it an effective and accurate blow and returned safely to base under God's care.

2. Five enemy soldiers were killed or wounded; an infantry position and two large vehicles, one of which was loaded with personnel, were destroyed; and an ammunition dump was blown up in the I Army Corps northern sector; and two enemy personnel were killed in the Special I Army Corps sector, the Allahu Akbar Forces.

3. Two enemy personnel were killed and an infantry position and two observation posts were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector, and three scoundrels were killed and an observation post was destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

4. Three infantry positions were destroyed, an ammunition dump was blown up, and an enemy soldier was killed in IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan, and a single-barreled machinegun was destroyed and its personnel were killed in the VII Army Corps sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 10 June 1988

Communique No 3,210

JN1106163188 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Communique No 3,210 issued by the Armed Forces General command on 11 June]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces continued their combat activities last night and today as follows:

1. The planes of our brave Air Frce flew 70 combat missions today in the operation sectors. They inflicted important losses on the enemy's personnel, weapons, and equipment. Then they returned safely to their bases. God be praised.

2. A brave force from one of our units in the I Army Corps northern sector attacked a number of enemy positions opposite them. Through intensive firepower, the force dstroyed the enemy's positions and killed eight personnel. Then they returned safely to their base,

Elsewhere in the sector, 13 scoundrels were killed; 1 single-barreled machinegun, 1 vehicle, and one observation post were destroyed; and 2 ammunition dumps were blown up.

3. One DSHK machinegun and one oservation post were destroyed and one ammunition dump was blown up in the Special I Army Corps sector—Allahu Akbar Forces. Two enemy personnel were killed and one infantry position, one gun emplacement, and two observation posts were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector.

4. One ammunition dump was blown up and one 60-mm mortar was destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

5. One of our units in the VI Army Corps northern operations sector spotted a group of enemy personnel. The unit attacked the group, killing 10 persons, wounding others, and forcing the rest to flee.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 June 1988

Communique No 3,211

JN1206164688 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Communique No 3,211 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 12 June]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The following is a roundup of our units' activities for last night and today:

1. Our Air Force always affirms its men's courage and ability to impose defeat on our enemies. At 1930 [1530 GMT] yesterday, while our proud hawks were carrying out their duties over the Arabian Gulf waters, they spotted an enemy F-14. During an effective dogfight, they destroyed it and it was seen falling in fragments into the sea. Blessed be your hands, O brave men of our Air Force. God be praised for his victory.

2. Three enemy personnel were killed, six personnel shelters were destroyed, and two ammunition dumps were blown up in the I Army Corps northern sector. Also three infantry positions were destroyed in the Special I Army Corps sector—the Allahu Akbar Forces.

3. One ammunition dump was blown up and one machine gun and three various enemy positions were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector. Also three infantry positions and one observation post were destroyed, one vehicle was burned and destroyed, and one ammunition dump was blown up in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah.

4. Two scoundrels were killed, one 106-mm gun and two infantry positions were destroyed, and one vehicle was burned and destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan and two ammunition dumps were blown up in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 June 1988

Missile Defense Planned

JN1106071188 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0630 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 11 Jun (WAM)—AL-ITTIHAD today said that Iraq began to implement an integral security plan to protect major Iraqi cities from any possible Iranian aerial attack. Citing Arab military sources, AL-ITTIHAD said that in accordance with this plan, anti-aircraft missiles will be deployed in the environs of each city. These missiles will be linked with a sophisticated electronic network which can define the hostile target very quickly and fire a missile toward the target to destroy it. In its first phase, the plan will cover four major Iraqi cites.

Air Force Downs F-14

JN1106182388 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1807 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] We have just received the following:

Our Air Force always affirms its men's courage and capability of imposing defeat on our enemies. At 1930 [1530 GMT] today, while our proud hawks were carrying out their duties over the Arabian Gulf waters, they spotted an enemy F-14. During an effective dogfight, they destroyed it and it was seen falling in fragments into the sea. Blessed be your hands, O brave men of our Air Force. God be praised for His victory.

[Dated] 11 June 1988

Offensive 'Aborted' in South

JN1306070788 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0700 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Baghdad, 13 Jun (INA)—The Iraqi Armed Forces aborted an attempt by the Iranian enemy last night to cross the international border in Iraq's national territory near Bubiyan and Kut al-Sawadi to the east of Fish Lake, the southern sector. In a statement to INA a short while ago, an Iraqi military spokesman affirmed that the Iraqi Forces absorbed the momentum of the Iranian offensive and stopped it to the east of the Lake.

'Counterattack' To Be Launched

JN1306072888 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0701 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Statement by an Iraqi military spokesman dated 13 June 1988]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The enemy has not learned from the bitter experiments it faced as a result of its expansionist, aggressive policy against Iraq, nor did it learn from the destructive blows in Al-Faw and Al-Shalamjah [Shalamcheh]. In light of what we know about the enemy's audacity and irresponsibility, the enemy attempted, at midnight on 12-13 June, to cross the international border onto our national soil near the Bubiyan and Kut al-Sawadi camps to the east of Fish Lake. Our brave forces absorbed the momentum of the enemy offensive and halted it to the east of the lake. The appropriate measures are being taken to launch a counterattack, which will sweep away its scoundrels and teach them another lesson that will please the friends and anger the enemies, God willing. God is great and shame to the ignonimous.

[Dated] 13 June 1988

Mubarak Awad Deported to New York 13 June

TA1306142988 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Mubarak Awad was deported from Israel a short while ago, leaving on a direct TWA flight to New York. An ITIM correspondent reports that he managed to see how Awad was led to the aircraft, although the police did everything they could to keep journalists away from the runway. Awad climbed the steps approximately 30 minutes prior to takeoff, wearing a white shirt and holding his jacket folded on his arm. He was escorted by two police officers. Near the door of the plane, the three stopped and the officers removed his handcuffs. Awad waved before he entered the plane.

Mubarak Awad was transported to the airport in a black windowless prison van, accompanied by four police vehicles, border policemen, and other security officers. Only after he was safely seated in the business class section were the other passengers allowed to board the plane.

Shamir: Deportation 'Deterrent'

TA1306085688 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0830 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said Mubarak Awad's deportation today will have a deterrent effect. He also referred to the throwing of three Molotov cocktails last night in the center of Dizengoff Street in Tel Aviv.

[Begin Shamir recording] This is further proof that the quarrel is not over lands or territories. The conflict is over our very existence. These are attacks on our lives. This should be taken into account when we defend ourselves and fight back. [end recording]

Yitzhaq Shamir was a guest of the Scitex firm and his remarks were brought by our correspondent Gay Rolnik.

Peres: Verdict 'Must Be Honored'

TA1306114288 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1005 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Shim'on Peres, the vice prime minister and foreign minister, said Israelis should not get hysterical over the Molotov cocktails thrown from Dizengoff Center last night. After his address to schoolchildren in Ra'anana, our correspondent Dan Eshel asked Mr Peres if the intifada [uprising] has reached Tel Aviv.

[Begin recording] [Peres] The intifada is constantly looking for new means and new places, and in such cases we must never become hysterical. We must develop countermeasures, because it is clear that this type of attack is very harmful and arouses great resentment. I am convinced that we will organize to deal with this type of violence and destruction, like we are doing everywhere else.

[Eshel] Have any ideas been raised yet?

[Peres] Some ideas are being examined, but these involve manpower, work methods, equipment, and punishment.

[Eshel] Sir, Mubarak Awad, one of the people linked to the intifada, will be deported from Israel today. Do you fully agree with the decision to deport him?

[Peres] A case such as that of Awad could be dealt with in one of two ways, but the two cannot be combined, neither politically nor legally. Once Mubarak Awad appealed to the courts, the verdict must be honored. I fully honor it.

[Eshel] The question is whether you believe it may deter others.

[Peres] Any verdict could create problems. This is no reason not to implement it. I hope it will also deter others. Anyway, Israel has proven that justice is supreme here and that anybody, even somebody suspected of provocative actions, can appeal to the Supreme Court for a verdict. [end recording]

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 1005 on 13 June also carries an interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in which he says on the Awad issue: "There was no reason to permit somebody who is here illegally, and at the same time has been acting against Israel's security and public order, to remain. Had this happened in the United States, where he is a citizen, or somewhere else, he would have been deported immediately without any consideration. We have shown consideration, and we are doing it because we have no other choice."]

No-Confidence Motion Prompted

TA1306135688 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1330 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] The Progressive List for Peace today submitted a motion of no-confidence in the government as a result of Mubarak Awad's deportation. Explaining the motion, Knesset Member Matityahu Peled said that Awad's deportation is a moral crime and a political folly.

Awad To Launch U.S. Campaign

TA1006183788 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Mubarak Awad, who is about to be deported from Israel, says that when he arrives in the United States he will launch a campaign calling for his immediate return to Jerusalem. He claims that several churches are organizing this campaign. Awad said this to correspondents at a Jerusalem court today, where he was dealing with his libel suit against MA'ARIV, which has claimed that Awad was involved in drug deals.

Shamir Makes Statement, Holds News Conference
TA1006145688 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1133 GMT 10 Jun 88

[News conference with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir at Ben-Gurion Airport—live]

[Text] [Shamir, intercepted in progress]...I hope the visit will be fruitful and will bring positive results. The main purpose of this journey was to participate in the UN General Assembly session, which is devoted to the nuclear disarmament issue. Obviously, many speeches were made there by prime ministers, presidents, and foreign ministers; each one expressing his concern about the arms race and raising proposals for its limitation. I discussed Israel's positions and proposals, and to my satisfaction, parts of my speech were greeted with great interest by various elements in the General Assembly, including the UN secretary general and various government ministers.

During my meeting with Shevardnadze he said that he read my speech carefully and agrees with its call for eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons and limiting conventional weapons in the Middle East. The Polish foreign minister, whom I met later, expressed himself similarly. I also had a meeting with the UN secretary general, who expressed his great friendship with Israel despite Israel's problems with the United Nations. He asked us to consider the special sensitivity of UN units deployed in the area.

There was also a luncheon where prime ministers and heads of state met. I met several EEC ministers in order to clarify our relations with the EEC. I talked with FRG Foreign Minister Genscher, who is the present EEC chairman as well as the most veteran EEC leader. It was important to exchange views with him. I also met the Belgian foreign minister who is very active in the EEC's political involvement.

I met the Brazilian president, a most impressive leader who heads a very impressive country. Brazil is developing very quickly, and gaining an important spot in the international arena, mainly in the economic sphere. I also greeted our old friend, Costa Rican President Arias, whom I congratulated for the Nobel prize he recently received.

I met our friend General Walters, head of the U.S. mission in the United Nations who has recently visited many countries in our region, and he briefed us on his talks and impressions of issues directly related to us. Generally speaking, the cooperation between the Israeli and U.S. missions in the United Nations is excellent and beneficial.

From the East bloc, besides the special meeting with Shevardnadze, I met the Polish foreign minister, Professor Orzechowski, who I had met before. During this meeting we reviewed bilateral relations, which so far do not amount to anything outstanding. At the same time, considering that this is only the beginning of our relations, and they are at a low level, I can say that progress is satisfactory. We spoke of the common past shared by the Polish and Jewish people for more than a thousand years. There is a special sensitivity in Poland to this chapter in its history, and they are very interested in maintaining cultural, historic, and artistic contacts with Israel. They welcome any step in that direction. They are also very interested in tightening economic relations, which are at an elementary level—at present we are talking about bilateral trade amounting to $13 million, whereas economic relations with Arab countries amount to $1 billion. We discussed this, and reached the conclusion that everything must be done to raise the level of trade relations between our two countries.

I held several meetings with Jewish groups, including the traditional meeting with the Conference of Jewish Presidents where I met elected leaders of various Jewish organizations—this is, in fact, the official leadership of U.S. Jewry. This meeting was very friendly. I also met the Jewish masses, not only selected groups of leaders and donors. In my recent visits, I made it a point to meet directly with the Jewish public, the Jewish masses in various places. This attempt succeeded. Thousands of Jews are happy to hear what the Israeli Government has to say. Usually these meetings turn into demonstrations of solidarity and support for Israel. I ended this chapter of my visit yesterday in a meeting with many Jewish youths and students. This is the only place where you are applauded for mentioning the aliya issue, and this is good because these are youths. Later, I attended the conference of the Anti-Defamation League, perhaps the most important Jewish organization in the United States, which is celebrating its 75th anniversary.

The meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze occasioned great interest. On the eve of the meeting, many reports and guesses on the contents and results of the meeting were published. There was also interest among the Soviet delegation. Many things have already been published in Israel about this meeting, and this is understandable. I do not know whether I have anything to add. I can only say that the meeting was marked by a very good atmosphere, a friendly atmosphere, and there was a mutual effort to try and understand the motives and arguments of each side. We should replace the differences of opinion with better understanding. This was my first meeting with Shevardnadze. I have already met his predecessor Mr Gromyko twice.

There were many more similarities than differences in these meetings. The main difference was the phenomenon of the new era started in the Soviet Union by Gorbachev, something that did not exist during Gromyko's term, although Mr Gromyko himself is still participating in this stage of Soviet history. I devoted most of my efforts to two vital issues which for us are

absolutely inseparable—the problem of Soviet Jewry and the problem of peace in the Middle East and the Soviet attitude toward the peace efforts.

Mr Shevardnadze said that there is no problem regarding the Jews, and that they do not want to prevent anyone from leaving the Soviet Union. At the same time, he said the departure of Jews from the Soviet Union over the next few years will not increase, but on the contrary will decrease due to improved living standards, especially after the upcoming communist party conference. He talked at length about this conference and explained to me the extremely important issues to be discussed, including relations with Jews, Israel, and the Middle East. All these issues will be discussed in the conference together with economic, political, and strategic problems faced by the Soviet Union.

When I mentioned the need to grant Jews who remain in the Soviet Union, the opportunity to hold national, cultural, and religious activity without coercion or party supervision, he said that much will be done in this sphere and in the sphere of building new synagogues. The difficulty, however, lies in the fact that the Jews are scattered all over the Soviet Union. There is a territory where they were intended to live, but only a small percentage of them live there. It is difficult to make arrangements for autonomy. This gave me the opportunity to tell him that it is because of this that we want to gather all of them in Israel and enable them to lead a Jewish life here. He said that they do not care at all where the Jews go—to the United States, Romania, Vienna, or Israel—this is not their concern. According to the new regulations, anyone can go whenever and wherever they want.

As far as relations with Israel go, Shevardnadze reiterated that relations are abnormal indeed, and the normalization of relations should therefore be reached. He did not say precisely how, but only repeated what Gorbachev said—pointing out that this was not accidental or a mere whim—that a discussion of this matter will begin when the international conference convenes. He also tried to persuade me into agreeing to convene an international conference, the long-standing Soviet position that the United States has opposed for many years but has eventually accepted.

Now the Soviets do not understand why I oppose this idea, saying that the conference does not threaten us. I explained to him that generally speaking the best way to solve conflicts between nations is through direct negotiations, and that international conferences—from what we know of them from the history of international diplomacy—deal with matters relating to countries that have been defeated in wars or are in a state of chaos and need other nations to deal with them, as happened in Turkey after World War I and in Vietnam after World War II. We are not in that situation. We are an independent and stable country that knows what it wants, and therefore we do not believe that a conference of various nations should discuss and decide our future. We argued this issue and he finally recommended that I think it over. I recommended that he think over what I said, so I assume both of us will be busy thinking over what each other said in the next few weeks.

The issue of our conflict with the Arabs was also raised, and I tried to explain to Mr Shevardnadze the roots of that conflict. I told him that it is not only a conflict over borders and territories, but that it is much more complex and profound. He again said that 'Arafat has said that his supreme wish is peace, and that he wishes only good things for Israel and intends to fulfill all UN resolutions.

We reached practical results on the Jewish issues. Shevardnadze said that the Israeli consular delegation going to Moscow to deal with Israeli visas for Jews, will arrive in the USSR in the middle of July. They will start working immediately, and we will wait to see how things develop. We can state, therefore, that he did not determine the precise functions of the delegation. We are interested in this delegation becoming the main body directing the immigration of Soviet Jews. The meeting lasted a long time, longer than the time it's taking me to describe it now, and we ended by expressing the hope that this is an opening for more clarifications of and in-depth considerations for each other's positions.

I found an atmosphere of support for Israel in the United States. There is a decrease in the sharp anti-Israeli propaganda. The great majority of the Jewish public firmly supports Israel.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, Shevardnadze spoke about international guarantees during the meeting. Do you regard this as a change in the Soviet position toward the conflict?

[Shamir] Mr Shevardnadze repeated the term, guarantees [last word in English], several times. The Soviets love this term very much. I wanted to understand exactly what it meant, and stated that from our historical experience the best guarantee is to create conditions enabling us to defend our own security. He said that sometimes guarantees are necessary, and he means in particular international military forces deployed between countries in conflict, as we find in the Middle East, Afghanistan, Cyprus, South Africa, and various other places in the world.

[Unidentified correspondent] Do you regard this as a change in the Soviet position?

[Shamir] I do not see a change here. I think the Israeli position is very skeptical regarding this issue.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, what is your reaction to the decision taken in the Algiers summit, which in effect strengthens the PLO's position and calls for the establishment of a Palestinian state?

[Shamir] I do not think these resolutions contain any surprising or unexpected elements. It was to be expected that a summit convened to express support for the intifadha [uprising] would take such decisions. We can recall, however, that in the previous summit certain decisions were taken and now nobody remembers them. I hope the same thing happens in this case.

Peres Comments on Arab Summit, Soviet Position

TA1106110088 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0705 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Interview with Shim'on Peres, vice prime minister and foreign minister, by Arye Golan in Peres' office, date not given—recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Golan] With your permission, let us now go on to the Algeria summit. Are you disappointed with the summit's resolutions?

[Peres] No. I figured there would be some verbal proposals and the PLO would receive support. We are accustomed to all of this. There are two parallel systems operating here. One system can move forward without us and I believe it will. This system is the relations between the superpowers vis-a-vis the Middle East. The Middle East has so far been caught up in, or burdened with, two different clashes. The first, involving the superpowers, is a global clash, if I can put it this way. The other involves the countries in the region, and can be called a regional conflict.

Great progress has been made with regard to the first conflict, and this progress will continue. This is of crucial importance. It would be absurd for Israel to say: When we are experiencing military difficulties, we trust the United States, but when Israel is in a good political situation we do not. What kind of logic is this? We trust the United States to help us in wartime, but do not have faith that it would exercise its right to veto when we need it to do so during negotiations. The same applies to the USSR. When the USSR supplies Syria with weapons it is not threatening us, but when it proposes an international conference it is. Where is the logic in that? In any event, neither the United States nor the USSR await our decision and I believe they are conducting an unprecedented political move, one of noncoercive policy in the Middle East. We objected to U.S.-Soviet cooperation when it was meant to pressure Israel, but when this cooperation aims to reduce pressure from both sides I see no reason to oppose it.

I would now like to go back to the second, regional level, including the Algerian summit. As long as Israel has not decided where it is going with its policy, why should we engage in speculation? Why should we conjecture and guess that 'Arafat said this, Husayn declared that, and Al-Asad hinted at something else. What importance does this have? They say that there is no Jordanian option today. Well, a year ago there was one. Did we take advantage of it?

[Golan] Is it, perhaps, too late? Perhaps now, after the summit, it is officially dead. After all, the heads of Arab states have already declared that the PLO is the only representative, Husayn said that he does not want an inch of Judaea and Samaria, and they want a Palestinian state.

[Peres] When we started moving in the Jordanian direction they also said it was too late. Let me remind you that there was a PLO conference in Amman. Everyone applauded it, thinking that this was going to be the famous Husayn-'Arafat umbrella. Everything seemed to be too late. What came out of this? We put in effort, and in my opinion we definitely got results. Even today, if Israel makes up its mind, it can initiate a policy.

[Golan] Does the Jordanian option still exist, Sir?

[Peres] Absolutely. There is no other option.

[Golan] There is also the PLO option.

[Peres] And what is the PLO saying? That Israel should go to a coercive conference? What are they talking about? Who will they go with? Husayn says: Go ahead! You want a coercive conference, fine, go ahead! But who with? Let us say that Algeria decides that Israel should withdraw from the territories. Does this compel Israel to do so? This is childish. They decide that Israel should agree to a Palestinian state. Does this obligate us in any way? Nonsense. We should start thinking. They are again trying to turn the impossible into a policy. This is a policy of words, a policy of paper work. They cannot force us to do anything. They cannot compel us to agree to what they say. Either they meet us halfway or they do not.

What is the London document? The document deals on the one hand with the need for Israel to consider the Jordanian position, but on the other hand it speaks of the need for Jordan to consider the Israeli positions. We agree to an international opening and the Jordanians agree that this opening will not be coercive. If 'Arafat and several other gentlemen from the Arab world get together and write an essay and publish it, what of it? Should we all scram? This is so irrational and so far-fetched that words can hardly disguise the absence of any realistic basis in this approach. I believe that Husayn even secretly laughed to himself. He said: Make up your minds, your resolutions will not amount to anything anyway.

[Golan] Earlier you mentioned Mr Shamir's very positive impression of the Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze, whom he met in New York. Do you expect Shamir to soften his positions now that he has seen that the Soviets are not so frightening?

[Peres] I do not think there is a chance for that. I think that Mr Shamir also spoke enthusiastically about Mr Gorbachev. This gives rise to the logical question of

whether Mr Gorbachev, or Shevardnadze, is a great leader. If so, why should they not be allowed to participate in an international conference? And if it is true that the USSR moved a little in our direction, and it appears it finally has, why should it not be allowed to shift a little more to a good seat in the center, somewhere between ours and the Arab position? Why should we keep the USSR on the Arab side in a rigid manner? Why should we ensure that the USSR remains a supplier of weapons rather than a maker of peace? What are we afraid of?

[Golan] Are you asking Mr Shamir these questions?

[Peres] First of all I am posing these questions to myself and am looking for answers. I urge everybody else to ask the right questions and eventually reach the right answers.

[Golan] Mr Peres, thank you very much.

Soviet Delegation Visas Extended 3 Months

TA1206143188 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1330 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Dr Yosi Beilin, political director-general of the Foreign Ministry, today informed Georgiy Martirosov, head of the Soviet consular delegation, that his visa—as well as the visa of another delegation member—have been extended. The other delegation members have recently been replaced so their visas have not yet expired. Foreign Ministry officials recommended extending the visas for 1 month to see if the Soviets send visas to the Israeli delegation, but Beilin decided to extend the visas for 3 months, assuming that the Soviets will not renege on the promise Shevardnadze made to Shamir.

'Debate' Erupts During Shamir Cabinet Briefing

TA1206173288 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir today briefed cabinet members on the political talks held during his visit to New York last week, emphasizing his meeting with the Soviet foreign minister. During Shamir's report, a debate erupted between Likud and Alignment ministers on whether Soviet policy has changed under Gorbachev's leadership. Our correspondent Arye Golan reports:

[Begin recording] Prime Minister Shamir said to the ministers that he told the Soviet foreign minister that the heart of the conflict between Israel and the Arabs is the issue of Israel's very existence—the prime minister believes that the Arab states have not accepted the existence of Israel, and an international conference will not solve this problem. Shamir said that an international conference is normally held after a defeat in war, and Israel has not been defeated. Israel's foreign policy objective, therefore, is to reach direct negotiations. We are interested in peace and will be happy to hold a dialogue with the Soviets. They will be generally applauded if they resume diplomatic relations with us, according to Shamir.

Vice Prime Minister Shim'on Peres reminded Shamir that the first Likud government under Menahem Begin supported the international conference in 1977. Yitzhaq Shamir and Moshe Nisim answered that this was prior to Camp David. Peres said that decision has not been abrogated, adding that King Husayn has not gone back on his support of the London document and a short-term conference. Minister Peres said that a ceremony is preferable to a boxing contest. Israel and the United States have not budged from their positions, whereas the Soviet Union is talking about an effective [last work in English] conference and no longer an authoritative one.

The prime minister said there is no change in the Soviet approach. They continue to sell weapons to the Arabs. Minister Peres responded that nevertheless, we have to consider the facts—they have released prisoners of Zion and our consular delegation will leave for Moscow in July.

Minister Weizman asked whether it was possible to hold a serious discussion on this issue. The prime minister answered that in the present political situation he doubted it. [end recording]

2 Firebombs Thrown in Tel Aviv; No Casualties

TA1206192988 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Two Molotov cocktails were thrown a short while ago from the roof of Dizengoff Center, a large shopping center in central Tel Aviv. There were no injuries and no damage was done.

Our correspondent Yosi Rivlin reports that a police patrol discovered another firebomb on the roof of the shopping center.

More on Unrest, Related Incidents in Territories

Roundup of Events 10-11 Jun

TA1206075888 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 12 Jun 88 pp 1, 2

[Report by Joel Greenberg]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Sources in Nabulus said troops took about 70 men out of their homes on Arba' wa 'Ashrin Street Friday night, and beat them on the head and other parts of their bodies, following stone-throwing at troops in the area earlier in the evening. The soldiers cursed the men and warned them that if unrest continues, they would return to beat them and vandalize their homes, the sources said. They added that 16 persons were taken to the Ittihad Al-Nisay Hospital for treatment, but none could be admitted for lack of room.

A military spokeswoman said she knew nothing of such an incident, but ten persons had been injured by troops who used force to subdue them when they resisted arrest after clashes in the old city of Nabulus. She said soldiers shot and wounded three rioters in the legs while breaking up the protest. Local sources said four persons were wounded, including two girls aged 10 and 11, who were shot in the shoulder. Others were wounded by rubber bullets and beating, according to the sources.

Clashes between pupils and soldiers were reported in Hebron, Ramallah and Al-Birah yesterday, designated a "Day of Solidarity" with Palestinian prisoners in the latest leaflet of the "Unified National Leadership of the Uprising." Pupils at two schools in Hebron set up stone roadblocks and burned tires on main roads, stoning soldiers who fired in the air to disperse them, local sources said. Military sources have warned that some of the recently reopened schools could be closed again if they become centres of unrest.

In Tulkarm, which is under curfew, local residents reported that Civil Administration tax officials, accompanied by troops, raided the homes of local merchants, serving them with orders to pay outstanding debts, and impounding several cars as a guarantee against payment. Tax raids were also reported at homes of merchants in Ramallah and tax inspections at IDF checkpoints around the town.

Merchants in Bayt Sahur, who were subject to a similar tax raid last week, have been on a protest strike for four days, according to local sources.

'Serious' Disturbance in Nabulus

TA1106182788 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Today there were only a few stone throwing incidents in Judaea and Samaria. Yesterday, there were serious disturbances in the Nabulus casbah. IDF soldiers intervened and restored order, detaining several persons. Ten inhabitants were wounded while trying to resist their detention. [passage omitted]

Youth Killed Near Jericho

TA1206124688 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] An Arab youth was killed north of Jericho this morning on the road between Jericho and the 'Ayn al-Sultan refugee camp. Military sources report that police and the IDF are investigating the death. Our correspondent Aharon Barne'a reports that a bus was stoned near the 'Ayn al-Sultan refugee camp this morning and the bus driver fired shots at the assailants. It is being investigated whether there is any connection between the two incidents. Our correspondent reports that the stone throwers took the youth's body, which was later transferred to the hospital in Jericho.

Riot in Janin; 1 Wounded

TA1206154388 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Veiled youths hurled stones and Molotov cocktails today in the Janin district village of 'Arrabah. One rioter was wounded in the leg as soldiers dispersed the crowds with fire. IDF forces imposed a curfew on Qabatiyah this morning. The troops have been carrying out various law enforcing activities in that area. [passage omitted] The Husam school in Hebron was closed down today following student rioting last week.

1 Killed in 'Violent' Riot

TA1206202588 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] A 21-year-old man was killed tonight in the Janin refugee camp as IDF soldiers were dispersing a violent riot. Military sources told our correspondent Aharon Barne'a that the man was wanted by security forces. A slingshot and a hand full of iron pellets were found near his body. The body will be transferred to the Abu Kabir Forensic Institute to establish the cause of death.

Tulkarm Resident Wounded

TA1206164688 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1600 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Excerpt] A resident of the Tulkarm refugee camp was wounded this afternoon while snatching a knife from an IDF soldier. He was slightly injured by the knife he was trying to take. Security forces sealed off a house belonging to a Tulkarm resident who had participated in firebomb attacks on IDF patrols in May. [passage omitted]

Settler, Arab Wounded 12 Jun

TA1206195188 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] A Shave Shomron [Jewish settlement in Samaria] resident today sustained head wounds from stones thrown at his car near the village of 'Anabta. He was hospitalized in Hadera's Hilel Yafe Hospital. Local residents told our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar that a barrage of stones hit the injured man's car when he slowed down so an elderly woman and several youths could cross the road.

Our correspondent Aharon Barne'a reports that a resident of the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp, near Bethlehem, was wounded when an IDF officer opened fire after being assaulted by stone throwers and persons with slingshots. This afternoon, a group of veiled persons assembled outside Al-Duhayshah, hindering public transportation along the Bethlehem-Hebron highway.

Curfew Imposed on 'Anabta

TA1206203488 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] A curfew of several hours has been imposed on the village of 'Anabta to enable security forces to locate the stone throwers responsible for wounding a Shave Shomron settler. The man sustained head wounds and was hospitalized in Hadera's Hilel Yafe Hospital. It has been learned that his condition is not critical.

Measures To Stop Stone Throwing

TA1306103988 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] The Civil Administration in Gaza is introducing new measures aimed at trying to put an end to the stone throwing in the area. Reporter Steve Rodan was in Gaza this morning:

[Begin recording] Officials described this as another quiet morning in the Gaza Strip. Thousands of Arab laborers left the Strip for their jobs in Israel this morning, traffic is heavy in Gaza City, and many stores are open.

Things have changed in the Gaza Strip. The slogans calling for attacks on Israeli soldiers have been erased. A new regulation calls for a fine of 5,000 new shekels and a 5-year prison sentence for any property owner whose walls are defaced with anti-Israeli slogans. At the same time, the Civil Administration is continuing its policy of distributing new identity cards. About 65,000 identity cards have already been distributed, and today there are some 6,000 Gazans in line to receive their new ID cards. The Gaza residents are all from the Jabalyah refugee camp and they are forming long lines in Gaza City.

At this point, military authorities say they are concentrating on stopping stone throwing by youngsters. The head of the Civil Administration, Brigadier General Arye Ramot, said anyone under 16 caught throwing stones will now be required to bring his parents. The parents will have to place a youth bail sum for his child in a bank, and if the youngsters throw another stone, that sum will be confiscated. [end recording]

Israeli Arab Peace Day Demonstrator Jailed

TA1306074488 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Zayd Mahmud, 19, of Umm al-Fahm, was today given a 2-year jail term and a 2-year suspended sentence for participating in a riot about 6 months ago on Peace Day, the day Israeli Arabs marked their solidarity with the Arabs in the territories.

Our correspondent Shulamit Schmerling recalls that in a demonstration at the Umm al-Fahm junction, demonstrators clashed with police and blocked the main road. Dozens of demonstrators were arrested. Six have been sentenced to jail terms similar to that given Mahmud, while dozens are still awaiting trial.

DEREKH HANITZOTZ Accused Plead Not Guilty

TA1206170088 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1600 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] The four defendants in the DEREKH HANITZOTZ [WAY OF THE SPARK] affair today pleaded not guilty on all charges. They said that they did not belong to or aid any hostile organization, and did not hold contacts with foreign agents.

The defendants' request to open their trial the beginning of September was granted. The decision on whether their detention will be extended until the end of the proceedings will be made tomorrow.

Prime Minister on International Peace Conference
JN1206184088 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1704 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i has declared that as an independent, sovereign state and Arab party directly concerned with the Arab-Israeli conflict, Jordan is ready to take part in an international peace conference—along with all other interested parties, including the PLO—in the presence of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. He said His Majesty King Husayn explained Jordan's position which highlights the Arab and Jordanian stands. His majesty also stated that Jordan will neither act for the PLO nor represent the Palestinian people in any peace negotiations.

In an interview with the Saudi newspaper AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, published today, Al-Rifa'i said: When we discuss the Mideast problem we mean the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli dispute. Therefore, as an Arab state and party to the conflict, Jordan will participate in the international conference. It is one of the parties to the dispute and not the only one insisting on PLO involvement in the international conference and in any other future negotiations, since it represents the Palestinian dimension and people.

The prime minister said it is important that the PLO participates with equal rights and on an equal footing as the other parties attending. As for the mode of participation, this is a matter of detail which may be agreed upon after the UN chief extends an invitation for the PLO to participate in the international conference. He added: His Majesty King Husayn stated in his address to the Algiers summit that Jordan agrees to and supports PLO participation in the conference as an independent delegation within a joint Arab delegation, or in any arrangement that can be agreed upon so as to make possible the convening of the conference on condition that it not be merely an international ceremony or a parley leading to direct negotiations. The conference must have an effective role to promote a just, comprehensive settlement to the Arab-Israeli dispute and the heart of the Palestinian cause.

The prime minister said there is no disagreement between us and the PLO. The summit resolutions were issued after deliberations and won approval from all Arab leaders present including His Majesty King Husayn and Mr Yasir 'Arafat. He added that Jordan's position is clear; it has no design on a single inch of Palestine. Our only goal is liberating the land and enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their natural right to determine their destiny on their national soil. The prime minister said the convocation of the international conference is contingent on many factors, the most important of which may be the measures of U.S.-Soviet agreement. Without agreement between the two superpowers and participation of the other permanent Security Council members, I don't think the international conference is possible. He stressed that what is needed is not an American, Soviet, or British initiative. Rather what is needed is an initiative co-sponsored by the five major powers, more particularly undertaken by Moscow and Washington. He added that His Majesty King Husayn made it clear at the Arab summit and on other occasions that as a superpower backing and funding Israel as well as supporting it politically and strategically, the United States is in a position to pressure Israel to make it attend the international conference on the basis of international legitimacy and the resolutions providing for the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force. We have yet to see the United States putting any type of pressure on Israel to accept these key bases for any peaceful moves toward a solution. The prime minister said that in the absence of the required development in the American position and by extension that of Israel there will be no room for making any headway.

The prime minister added: The Algiers summit was successful, and the main reason for its convocation was to support the blessed uprising, which was described by His majesty King Husayn as a popular revolution against the occupation. The summit discussed means of supporting the uprising and guaranteeing its continuation. The appropriate resolutions were adopted.

He stressed that the talks of the Arab leaders during the summit were characterized by brotherhood, cordiality, frankness, and openness. All the summit resolutions were adopted unanimously. He added that Jordan considers any Arab meeting at the level of the high command of our nation useful and it should lead to agreement on ways of action since agreement on objectives, thank God, already exists.

He said that His Majesty King Husayn's proposal regarding formation of a joint Arab military force to confront any danger to the Arab nation stems from Jordan's belief that the ideal way to confront any threat to the Arab nation must be the result of common Arab action and a unified stand.

On the economic situation in Jordan, the prime minister said that the Jordanian dinar is stable, strong, and convertible. The so-called crisis that has passed was a fabricated process that came as a result of currency speculation by some individuals. It had no objective causes or motives. He added: A committee was formed to lay down bases for dealings between the Central Bank and the other banks, to take necessary measures to increase Jordan's foreign currency income, and to rationalize the expenditure of these currencies in light of obligations on Jordan's treasury—installments and interests—that accumulated due to the failure of the Arab countries to keep their commitments decided by the Baghdad summit.

The prime minister said that the only Arab country that kept its commitments is the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which, as always, continues its aid to Jordan. We—the king, the government, and the people of Jordan—always

record, with thanks and gratitude, the constant support for Jordan by the custodian of the two holy mosques, his government, and people. This enables Jordan to keep its national and pan-Arab obligations.

Al-Khasawinah Outlines Policy on Palestinians

JN1106064088 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 11 Jun 88 p 1

[Text] London (Petra)—His Majesty King Husayn regards the Palestine problem as a pan-Arab and national commitment regardless of relations between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), and the Palestine question will remain a preoccupation for all Arabs in general and for Jordan in particular, Minister of Information Hani al-Khasawinah was quoted as saying Friday.

The London-based Arabic-language AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT magazine quoted Al-Khaswinah as saying that regardless of relations with the PLO, Jordan would continue to support the Palestinian people until the end of occupation no matter how Jordan's future relations would be with the Arab territory or whether there would be an independent state in Palestine or one confederated with the East Bank. Jordan will also support Syria to liberate the Golan Heights and back Iraq to end all forms of Iranian aggression on its territory, Al-Khasawinah said.

He said Jordan concerns itself with the problems of all Arab countries since Jordan's security and well-being is an integral part of that of the Arab Nation.

The minister said Jordan's assistance to the Palestinian people was a national commitment and this assistance would continue regardless of current moves to end Israel's occupation.

This assistance, he said , is designed to enable Palestinians to maintain their steadfastness on their land and in the face of Israel's oppressive measures. Reports contrary to this can be considered as part of a hostile and harmful propaganda campaign aimed to disintegrate the Arab Nation into tribes and disunited groups, the minister added.

The minister denied reports on measures to be taken on the domestic scene connected with the Kingdom's internal policies.

"All citizens have equal rights and responsibilities and the Jordanian people are part of the Arab Nation regardless of their place of birth or their religion," the minister said. "Jordan deplores all harmful campaigns launched by hostile circles against its government and citizens and denounces allegations that Jordan is about to disassociate itself from the West Bank where Arab kinsmen live and struggle for freedom," the minister said, "but it will not act on behalf of Palestinians in negotiations for peace, Al-Khasawinah added.

He said that this reaffirmation came in response to sensitivity within the PLO with regard to Palestinian representation at a peace conference. The minister said: "It should be known to all that Jordan does not compete with anyone to represent the Palestinians and that it gives priority to liberation of the occupied Arab territories and to safeguarding their Arab identity."

Soviets Reportedly To Supply SS-23's

JN1006135488 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 8 Jun 88 p 1

[Text] AL-ITTIHAD has learned that a high-ranking Soviet military delegation headed by General Pikalov, chief of the chemical troops from the Special Troops Department in the Soviet Ministry of Defense, recently made an unannounced visit to Syria.

Western military sources expressed conviction that the visit is linked to inspection of Syrian plans—that have been going on for a while—for Syrian troops to be supplied with long-range surface-to-surface SS-23 Spider missiles with a range of 500 km. Syria has ordered them from Moscow. The same sources said that the Israeli military establishment is extremely worried by the growth in Soviet-Syrian cooperation regarding production techniques and uses of chemical weapons.

Al-Asad Returns From Algiers Summit

JN1006192288 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad this evening returned to Damascus from Algiers, where he participated in proceedings of the extraordinary Arab summit conference. The accompanying delegation, which included Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar', Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Nasir Qaddur, returned with the president.

President Al-Asad left Algiers this afternoon. He was accorded an official send-off headed by Rabah Bitat, president of People's National Assembly. After a short rest at the airport, President Hafiz al-Asad and the president of People's National Assembly reviewed the guard of honor. The official Algerian and Syrian national anthems were played. The president then shook hands with those seeing him off and departed.

President Hafiz al-Asad received Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil in his residence in Algiers this morning. The conversation centered on the different aspects of the Lebanese situation.

Late last night, his excellency received Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in PDRY, in his residence in Algiers. The conversation revolved around the summit conference proceedings, bilateral relations, and common affairs.

Radio Calls Summit Resolutions 'Extraordinary'

JN1006130288 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1140 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] Gentlemen. Just as the convening of the Algiers summit was extraordinary, the resolutions adopted by the Arab leaders were equally extraordinary in reaffirming the priority of the Arab conflict with the Zionist enemy, and the need for solidarity in the struggle to confront Zionist threats and ambitions aimed against all Arabs.

The summit affirmed its commitment to support the popular uprising in the occupied Arab territory by all means, and reaffirmed its commitment to support the role of Arab confrontation with the Zionist enemy. The summit has also affirmed the need to convene an international peace conference sponsored by the United Nations and to call on the Security Council to implement the international resolutions that guarantee the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arab people and seek to end Israeli occupation of Arab territory. Thus the summit has thwarted the wager of hostile forces and forces linked to Camp David on the emergence of a situation that paves the way for an interim U.S. settlement and for the conclusion of separate peace deals with the Zionist enemy similar to the Egyptian-Israeli deal.

Indeed, the summit's condemnation of U.S. policy—biased in favor of Israel and hostile to the Arabs and to Palestinian national rights—foils U.S. plans on the peace issue, because such plans conflict with international conventions and resolutions and serve the Zionist enemy's expansionist policy of aggression. That clearly reveals that the sole purpose of what the United States is marketing is to assist the Zionist enemy in extricating itself from the internal and international dilemma which the uprising in the occupied Palestinian homeland has created for it. The United States also wants to obstruct the international trend to convene an international conference based on the international resolutions that affirm the inalienable rights of the Palestinian Arab people to self-determination, repatriation, and establishment of an independent state as well as complete Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territory.

The Algiers summit has succeeded in laying down the bases for joint Arab action to face existing threats and to draw up the blueprint for future Arab action. This action should be committed to the resolutions of previous Arab summits which crystallize a strategy for action that rises to the demands of the national responsibility, particularly toward the Palestine question. The popular uprising which yesterday entered its 7th month constitutes a link in the chain of the Palestinian Arab people's continuous struggle and an indivisible part of their protracted struggle for liberation and for foiling the Zionist expansionist plan of aggression.

The Algiers summit has also succeeded in preventing a policy of complacency and dealing with the Zionist enemy. The summit has also aborted the Egyptian regime's feverish attempts to regain entry into Arab League institutions and regain a role in Arab action while it is still shackled by the Camp David accords and a time when the Zionist enemy's flag flies in the skies of Cairo.

There has been a return to hardening of the Arab stand in the face of Zionist and imperialist plans. The importance of supporting the kinfolk's uprising and resistance in the occupied homeland, the Golan Heights, and Southern Lebanon of course has been emphasized. This proves the

credibility of Syria's stand and national policy of struggle. It also proves the farsightedness of the struggler leader Hafiz al-Asad in his vision, approach to, and management of the struggle with the Zionist enemy. That was embodied at the Algiers extraordinary summit which laid down the practical bases for Arab action that is once again committed to pan-Arab responsibility toward the Palestine question, the central cause of the Arab nation. Syria has always advocated and continues to advocate such a view and has always worked and continues to firmly work to foil the Zionist invasion and plans to impose hegemony on the Arabs.

Al-Shar' Receives U.S. Group, Discusses Peace

JN1206154688 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Damascus—Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' this morning received a group of U.S. personalities and key figures interested in the issue of peace in the Middle East. During the meeting, the minister briefly explained the history of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the nature of Israel's expansionist policy in the region, and the Zionist media role in misleading U.S. public opinion. He also explained the elements and components of a just and comprehensive solution in the region as well as Syria's desire to achieve it within the framework of a UN-sponsored international conference.

Khaddam Receives U.S. Religions' Committee

JN1206203388 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Jun 88

At 1700 today, Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received the U.S. Religions' Committee for Peace in the Middle East. Talks dealt with the situation in the region and developments of the Arab-Israeli conflict from all its aspects. They also reviewed the situation in Lebanon.

Afghanistan

Soviet Reinforcements Airlifted to Jalalabad

OW1306101688 Beijing XINHUA in English 0938 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Islamabad, June 13 (XINHUA)—Four Soviet planes airshipped fresh Soviet troops into Jalalabad, capital of Nangarhar Province, about 105 kilometers east of Kabul, on June 9, from where the Soviet Union withdrew its 1,200 troops first when the Geneva accord came into force on May 15, the Afghan Media Resource Center (AMRC) quoted resistance sources as saying today.

The Soviets had vacated the city by pulling out another 1,000 troops from it in the following days after May 15. But later it was learnt that more than 500 Soviet soldiers and officers armed with rockets and artilleries still remained in Jalalabad, an important city from a strategic point of view for both the Kabul regime and the resistance forces, the AMRC said.

The arrival of the new Soviet troops is a step for the defense against attacks by Afghan Muslim guerrillas on Jalalabad, it added. The withdrawal of a Soviet brigade from the military cantonment of Samar Kheyl in the city has created an impression that the city would be an easy target for attacks by the resistance forces who are reported to have selected Jalalabad as their first attack target in their new moves to attack cities of the Kabul regime. The Kabul regime, however, has stepped up its measures to try to fend off any resistance attempts on the city of Jalalabad by reinforcing the garrison with an army division and the continued presence of Soviet special forces in the area.

Meanwhile, there is a huge Soviet air base there. The Soviets are reported to have been still manning the advanced MiGs and Sokhois.

Jalalabad Clashes Detailed

BK1306132488 Hong Kong AFP in English 1309 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Islamabad, June 13 (AFP)—Soviet reinforcements have flown to the strategically important eastern Afghanistan town of Jalalabad, resistance sources in Pakistan said Monday.

Four Soviet transport planes carrying soldiers landed early Thursday at Jalalabad airport, the sources said, but the number of troops was not known.

Jalalabad is the capital of Nangarhar Province, about 100 kilometres (60 miles) east of Kabul and was the first town vacated by Soviet combat troops under the April 14 Geneva accord between Islamabad and Kabul.

The accord provides for the withdrawal of all Soviet troops from the country by next February. Soviet military advisers had remained in Jalalabad.

The mujahidin killed seven Afghan soldiers in nearby Hesarak and two by Daruntah Dam, west of Jalalabad, on June 7, the sources said.

They also reported that, in a rocket attack Saturday on Kabul's airfield, guerrillas killed several security guards and destroyed a warehouse.

On Thursday, the mujahidin launched an attack on Pol-e Khomri jail in Baghlan Province, north of Kabul, killing 10 security guards and freeing a "number of prisoners," the sources said.

Elsewhere, resistance forces cut the 30 kilometre (19 mile) long route linking Meydan Shehr, the provincial capital of Vardak, and Kabul on June 5, the sources said.

Eight troops were killed in the operation and 36 defected to the mujahidin, the sources added.

Later, Afghan planes bombed rebel positions in the area, killing many of them, the sources added.

Fighting in the southern Qandahar Province that began June 1 was continuing, causing heavy losses on both sides and food shortages, the sources said.

80 Kabul Soldiers Killed in Qandahar Fighting

BK1306062088 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say the mujahidin have launched successful attacks on Kabul regime troops in the eastern and northern parts of the country. A battle is raging in the southern province of Qandahar, and 80 Kabul soldiers are reported to have been killed there. In Mazar-e Sharif as well, the mujahidin have launched successful operations against the Kabul forces.

Najibullah Holds News Conference at UN 8 Jun

LD1006231088 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 10 Jun 88

[News conference held by President Najibullah for the UN Correspondents Association in New York on 8 June; questions read by unidentified moderator in English with superimposed Dari translation—recorded]

[Text] [Najibullah] Ladies and gentlemen, it is my pleasure to meet you, journalists and representatives of the mass media. This means that the world public has a serious interest in issues concerning Afghanistan. The participation of a high-level Afghan delegation at the UN special session on disarmament is a manifestation of the fact that the Afghan people and the Republic of Afghanistan have a serious interest in resolving the issues of war and peace and disarmament, both at the regional and

international levels. The struggle of mankind to create a world free from nuclear arms, a world free from tension, and a world with fewer conflicts, forms an outstanding example of life today on our planet. This demonstrates the duty, responsibility, and mission of the international community in safeguarding civilization; protecting our common home, the planet earth; and preserving the future of mankind.

For 43 years, as a result of joint efforts by the international community, big wars have not occurred. Unfortunately, it should be mentioned that the countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America have been involved in small wars, which have now taken on a (?weary) character.

However, the U.S.-Soviet high-level talks have created hope that mankind may be free from the threat of nuclear war and that regional tension and conflicts may be solved.

A special, specific, and outstanding form of the new approach concerning the issue of war and peace is the national reconciliation policy of the Republic of Afghanistan, which was declared 1 and 1/2 years ago. We see today that this policy has had a direct and close connection with the signing of the Geneva accords. This policy, despite the resistance of a number of extremists in the framework of several alliances, who still look at Afghanistan down the barrel of a gun, has opened a path forward and is developing. This policy is continuing to prove its vitality to Afghan society. It is obtaining an irreversible character. The facts, figures, and statistics also manifest the extent of the national reconciliation policy.

Since the declaration of the national reconciliation policy, 4,000 villages have peacefully come to the side of the state; 50,000 men have laid down their weapons; 130,000 emigrants returned to the country from Iran and Pakistan before the Geneva accords were signed; and 14,000 prisoners have been released. Serious progress and changes have occurred in the domestic and foreign policy spheres in our country. I refer to the successful holding of parliamentary elections after 15 years. The first session of this parliament was held. A new coalition government will be introduced to this parliament. In the Constitution of the Republic of afghanistan, our political power is based on political pluralism, a multiparty system, and a multifaceted economy. Afghanistan has been described as nonaligned, independent, and neutral in the Constitution.

We have received information recently that international organizations are gathering funds to aid in reviving Afghanistan. This is a logical and humanitarian action. The people of Afghanistan want to be friends with all the people and countries of the world, including the friendly American people, and are showing their readiness to establish, expand, and consolidate these friendly relations.

Ladies and gentlemen, the creation of a new international system has close ties with the principles of the nonuse of force, disarmament, and mutual understanding. The people and Government of the Republic of Afghanistan, whose suffering and pain have increased as a result of war, are seriously in favor of establishing cooperation, security and peace in Asia and in the world. We believe that a vanguard and leading role in realizing such humanitarian and noble goals—alongside the Nonaligned Movement, individuals, and international communities—can be played in a better and higher form by the most authoritative international organization—the United Nations.

Now I am ready to reply to your questions.

[Moderator] President Najibullah, I want to welcome you on behalf of the Correspondents Association. You have said in your speech that Pakistan, despite the Geneva accords, is committing serious interferences. You have also said that if this interference continues, Afghanistan will consider its right to react as the situation demands. Would this reaction effect the process of the Soviet soldiers' withdrawal?

[Najibullah] As a result of UN efforts, and based on the assurance which was given to us in yesterday's meetings with Esteemed Cordovez and Esteemed Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, all resources and means will be used to implement the Geneva accords in practice. As far as Afghanistan is concerned, we have announced several times, and state once again here before you clearly, that we will honestly and consistently spare no efforts to implement the Geneva accords.

As far as the return of the limited Soviet military contingent, the timetable will be implemented in practice without deviation. We look with optimism at the (?picture).

[Moderator] NBC Television: Why have the Soviets postponed their withdrawal from Qandahar? Please give your views on the reports that say serious clashes are taking place in Qandahar?

[Najibullah] The esteemed journalists know that a timetable is discussed in the Geneva accords concerning the return of the Soviet military contingents, not a geographic table for their withdrawal.

[Moderator] Aftakhar Ali from ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN: You said in your speech that one-fourth of the Soviet soldiers have left Afghanistan. That means 20,000 soldiers. This figure is contrary to the figure of 10,000 soldiers, whose withdrawal was announced by the United Nations.

[Najibullah] I should say to my esteemed friend that when I left for New York this figure had reached 34,000. In fact, thisis a little more than one-fourth.

[Moderator] My other question: Taking into account the situation in Afghanistan, how do you view the chances of your government's survival after the Soviet soldiers withdraw?

[Najibullah] If the interference from abroad, particularly from Pakistan, stops, in full conformity with the Geneva accords, we assure you that the Armed Forces of the Republic of Afghanistan have the capability and [word indistinct] and are able to defend their national sovereignty.

[Moderator] Question by [name indistinct]: Mr President, you spoke about a national unity government of national reconciliation. Please explain what type of reconciliation you are talking about? What is your proposal? What steps will you take to reach such a national reconciliation government?

[Najibullah] I should say that the sovereignty and state of the Republic of Afghanistan, both in its local and central form, have attracted representatives of the various classes and strata and various political forces, including the opposition, into a coalition form. We are still advancing on this path so that a true broad-based coalition government, with the participation of all forces, including the opposition in and outside the country, will be formed and become further enriched and completed.

[Moderator] (?Tamina) from THE NEW TIMES: Mr President, many people suggest that the only way to reach true national reconciliation and prevent a bloodbath in the country is for you to resign from your post. Will you assess your resignation as the first step toward the true national reconciliation policy in your country?

[Najibullah] The president of Afghanistan was appointed in our country's traditional and historic manner by the Loya Jirgah [Grand Assembly], in which the Afghan people's representatives gathered and expressed their will. We respect the will of Afghanistan's people and pay attention to it.

[Moderator] Question: Since Islam will be Afghanistan's state religion, do you think it will be the same style as Ayatollah Khomeyni in Iran or Ziaul Haq in Pakistan? Which line will be followed?

[Najibullah] We explain Islam based on God's instructions in the holy Koran and the tradition of Muhammadan religious law, not in terms of models of this or that regime.

[Moderator] [Name indistinct] from (?French) Television: Mr President, a number of people suggest there is similarity in the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the withdrawal of U.S. soldiers from Vietnam. Do you see any similarity between the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and that of U.S. soldiers from Vietnam?

[Najibullah] We consider the return of the limited Soviet contingent from Afghanistan as a move to reduce tension in the regional conflict and as a link in the chain to establish international peace and security, especially now, when a proper climate has been created as a result of mutual understanding, specifically during the high-level talks and negotiations between the U.S. and Soviet leaders.

It is very logical for them to discuss both nuclear disarmament and regional conflicts in an effort to solve these issues. I think the troop withdrawal took place based on this goodwill. You know that one of the documents on mutual relations mentions the issue of the withdrawal of the limited Soviet contingents. This is an honest reply to the UN demand and the implementation of Geneva accords. However, the question comes to mind how those who until yesterday were interested, without any precondition, in the return of the limited Soviet contingent, can now allow themselves to create obstacles in the path of this return.

[Moderator] Mr President you [word indistinct] in connection with U.S. support for the resistance movement. Does this mean that the United States will no longer support the resistance?

[Najibullah] As you know, the United States is one of the guarantors of the Geneva accords. We hope the United States, as a great and civilized country, when guaranteeing and signing such important international documents, will not breach the agreements. We want the United States to cooperate with us to revive war-torn Afghanistan in various economic and social fields. We will profoundly welcome from the bottom of our hearts this humanitarian step of friendship with Afghanistan's people.

[Moderator] [Name indistinct] from the ASSOCIATED PRESS: Mr President, Let us return to the question of foreign interference from Pakistan. You have said Afghanistan considers it right to properly react to this. Please explain and make it clear to us what measures you have in mind.

[Najibullah] We stress again [word indistinct] that we look with optimism. Let us be optimists instead of pessimists and concentrate all our efforts so the Geneva accords are implemented. If these violations take on a permanent character and if they are interpreted to mean that the return of the limited Soviet contingent is the only way to guarantee the Geneva accords are implemented—the total balanced contents of these documents—we will take a look at the timetable for the return of the Soviet contingent and take certain measures, of course, together with the Soviet Union.

[Moderator] John (?Maxwell) from the FINANCIAL POST: A large number of today's refugees live in Pakistan. They are Afghans. If you are counting on them to reconstruct your country why, up to now, have only 130,000 of them returned?

[Najibullah] In accordance with the Geneva accords, the refugees should return voluntarily to the country, without any obstacles. The various protests that have been handed over via the UN good offices mostly concentrate on the point that serious obstacles have been created artificially by Pakistan on the refugees' path of return. Based on the Geneva accords, a joint Afghan-Pakistan commission should be formed on this issue. The question is why is Pakistan not ready to form a joint commission.

[Moderator] [Name indistinct] from PRAVDA: Please explain in more detail what kind of measures the government has taken to resettle the refugees in villages and cities. What type of cooperation is taking place in this connection with the UN representatives?

[Najibullah] A special department at the ministry level has been formed for refugees affairs. Departments of this office have been established in various provinces. Special guesthouses have been designated. From the legal and legislative standpoints, the following issues have been approved. Refugees, like other citizens, enjoy equal rights without discrimination. Their properties will be returned, based on legislation that has been passed in this connection. Necessary measures have been taken to take care of them from the time they arrive, to resettle them, find them jobs and educate their children. Despite the financial difficulties of our war-torn economy, special funds have been allocated for this. However, you know that without the assistance of international organizations and communities, the solution to this problem is a difficult matter. We hope that the United Nations and world financial and economic organizations help us. We hope to work for the refugees' return through the UNHCR [United Nations Office of High Commissioner for Refugees]. At present, in accordance with the Geneva accords, we have signed an agreement with the UNHCR. For 18 months, based on the documents and with the cooperation of the UNHCR, all those who want to return may do so. Substantial assistance will be rendered by the UNHCR in this regard.

We are happy and fully satisfied with our talks in Kabul with Sadruddin Agha Khan, who regards this assistance as humanitarian, and has emphasized that this assistance should not have a political character. We hope to attain high results in this connection.

[Moderator] [Name indistinct]: You have said you want to form a coalition government. The seven-party alliance has already rejected your proposal. If they do not join your coalition government, do you think it will be successful?

[Najibullah] In connection with the national reconciliation policy and creating a coalition government it should be said that the stances of the various opposition groups, including the alliance of seven, are not all the same. A coalition government can be formed on broad bases with the participation of the opposition inside and outside the country, not only with the participation of the alliance of four but with the participation of the alliance of three, with the participation of emigres in Europe and in the United States, and with the participation of Zahir Shah and his supporters. This participation includes the armed opposition inside the country. We have great respect for them. It also includes the participation of representatives of theologians and heads of tribes. As I said before, this process is advancing. We believe it is becoming increasingly more comprehensive as time passes.

[Moderator] [Name indistinct] Mr President, in reply to a question whether your government would remain in power you said that the army can defend the country. Does this mean the army can survive against the mujahidin?

[Najibullah] Again I repeat that if outside interference ceases, the Armed Forces of the Republic of Afghanistan not only would have the ability to resist but also will be able to give a satisfactory reply to the extremist groups.

[Moderator] [Name indistinct] If the pessimists' saying—that after the Soviet (?troops) withdraw Afghanistan will develop similarly to Lebanon—comes true would you [words indistinct] welcome UN forces to supervise the country so that elections could be held?

[Najibullah] Again I repeat that a legal basis, that is to say the Geneva accords, exist. Instead of dark thoughts of another Lebanon, we should work so that the decisions of the credible international organization that belongs to all humanity be implemented in practice. Under these circumstances, an atmosphere of peace and security will be restored in the country—first, an end to interference, together with a UN cooperation team that is present in Afghanistan and who are closely cooperating with Cordovez and the UN secretary general. We have been assured the accords will be realized, using various means.

[Moderator] Mr President has another engagement now so we will have to take one last question and end this news conference. [Name indistinct] from UPI: Since you have been in New York have you met the Soviet delegation including the Soviet foreign minister? Do you plan to meet the U.S. authorities? Where are you going from New York?

[Najibullah] We had meetings with E. Shevardnadze in Moscow and here. Before I leave I will have another meeting with Shevardnadze.

After leaving New York I will go to Havana. Thank you.

Najibullah Stops Over in Moscow En Route Home

LD1206220188 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Esteemed Najibullah, president of the Republic of Afghanistan and general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, arrived in Moscow today on his way home. After taking part at the 3d special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, Esteemed Najibullah paid a friendly and official visit to Cuba.

The president and his accompanying delegation were welcomed at Moscow International Airport by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and foreign minister; Petr Demichev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Anatoliy Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Muhammadullah Safi, Afghan ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Moscow; staff of the Afghan Embassy in the Soviet Union; and the ambassador of the Republic of Cuba in Moscow.

UN Notified of Pakistani Violations of Accords

19-21 Violations Reported

LD1106193988 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] The Afghan Foreign Ministry's liaison office to the UN Good Offices Commission in Afghanistan and Pakistan [UNGOMAP] reports the delivery on 9 June of Afghanistan's 19th memorandum of protest of Pakistan's violation of the Geneva agreements. It was prompted by the shelling of security posts and residential areas of Spin Buldak district, which resulted in deaths and material losses. The delegation requested serious action in response to this incident.

After this, the 20th Afghan memorandum protesting Pakistan's prevention, by various means, of Afghan refugees from returning to Afghanistan, which is a violation of the Geneva agreements, was delivered to the UNGOMAP office. This letter requests the UN delegation to visit the camps where Afghan refugees live who want to return to Afghanistan, and report to Afghanistan on its findings.

The Afghan Foreign Ministry liaison office to UNGOMAP reports the delivery on 11 June to the mission in Kabul of the 21st memorandum of protest of Pakistan's violation of the Geneva accords. It communicates details of the seven cases of Pakistani violations of article 2 of document 1. The UNGOMAP was requested to immediately investigate these violations, and previous Pakistani violations, and to immediately inform the Afghan authorities of its findings.

22-23 Violations Reported

LD1206183788 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] The Afghan Foreign Ministry's liaison office with the UN Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan [UNGOMAP] reports that the 22d Afghan memorandum was handed to the UNGOMAP office in Kabul this afternoon. The memorandum lists six news cases of Pakistani violations of article 2 of document 1, which details the dates, locations and circumstances. The mission is asked to investigate these violations in accordance with paragraph 7 of document 4 of the Geneva accords.

In addition, the 23d Afghan memorandum on Pakistan's repeated and blatant violation of paragraph 10, article 2 of document 1 was handed to UNGOMAP late this afternoon. The memorandum requests that its contents be conveyed to the special envoy of the UN secretary general and that the Republic of Afghanistan be informed about the findings following the investigation.

Bangladesh

Strike Called To Protest Amendment on Islam

BK1206075488 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] In Bangladesh, normal life was disrupted in the capital Dhaka and other parts of the country following opposition parties sponsored 8-hour strike today. Our Dhaka correspondent reports except for some government buses and cycle rickshaws all other types of vehicles are off the road. Shops, business establishments, and educational institutions are closed. However, official sources claimed satisfactory attendance in government and commercial establishments, and normal functioning of industrial units in Dhaka, Chittagong, and Khulna.

Reports say students of Mymensingh Agriculture University obstructed trains movement in Mymensingh. Incidents of clashes between police and strikers have been reported from New Market and Azimpur areas of Dhaka. Complete hartal [strike] is also being observed in Chittagong, Rajshahi, Khulna, Sylhet, Comilla, and elsewhere in the country. The strike call has been given by 20 opposition parties in protest against the eighth constitutional amendment act making Islam the state religion. Our correspondent adds that the leader of Bangladesh Hindu league, Mr S.C. Deb, and other 15 members resorted to hunger strike for 12 hours today in protest against the declaration of Islam as state religion.

Soviet Envoy Briefs Ershad on Moscow Summit

BK1106160988 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Soviet Ambassador in Bangladesh, V.G. Belyayev, called on President Ershad in Dhaka today. During the meeting, the Soviet ambassador briefed the president on

the recent summit between the U.S. President, Mr Ronald Reagan, and the Soviet Communist Party general secretary, Mikhail Gorbachev.

At a news conference in Dhaka, the Soviet ambassador said the positive outcome of the recent Soviet-American summit in Moscow is important not only for the two superpowers but also for the entire world. Mr V.G. Belyayev said the fourth summit between the two countries, with the last one at the Soviet capital, paved the way for lessening global tension, lowering the level of nuclear balance, and reducing threats of new conflicts.

Burmese Minister of Industries Concludes Visit

BK1006162688 Dhaka Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Bangladesh and Burma today concluded their weeklong deliberations to the positive note of understanding that efforts would be taken to further strengthen the existing relationship. The two sides identified fields like industry, trade and shipping, to further promote mutually beneficially cooperation between the two friendly neighbors. Both sides also agreed that a high-level Bangladesh delegation would soon undertake a follow up visit to Burma. The visit is expected to culminate in signing of an agreement for all round cooperation.

Prime Minister Moudud Ahmed led the Bangladesh side at the concluding session, while the Burmese minister for industries, Mr U Tint Swe, led his country's economic delegation. Mr Moudud Ahmed said the tour of Bangladesh is open to Burma for cooperation. [sentence as heard] The Burmese minister, U Tint Swe, assured the Bangladesh side to study possible avenues to promote trade relations between the two countries. The delegation left Dhaka this afternoon after a weeklong visit to Bangladesh.

India

Rajiv Gandhi Returns From 4-Nation Tour

BK1206085888 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, has said that the measures to follow up the action plan he had proposed at the UN special session on disarmament would be decided in the next few weeks. Speaking to newsmen on his return to New Delhi this morning after a 4-nation tour, Mr Gandhi said we will work out the proposals in the best way possible. He said his plan at the UN calling for elimination of all nuclear weapons got a very warm reception. Even those who officially opposed it came to congratulate him.

Asked whether Afghanistan President Dr Najibullah had sought military assistance during their meeting in New York, Mr Gandhi replied that we have not been asked for any such assistance.

About the situation in Punjab, the prime minister said the government is taking action in a planned way; things are going more or less in the way as envisaged.

Earlier, on his arrival Mr Gandhi was received at the airport by his cabinet colleagues, members of the diplomatic corps, members of parliament, and other dignitaries.

Describes Tour, UN Visit

BK1206165088 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] The prime minister says India will not compromise its economic policies to attract foreign investment and high technology. He said rules and procedures could be relaxed for efficient functioning of joint collaboration projects, but there will be no fundamental change in the policy. Mr Rajiv Gandhi was speaking to newsmen on board the special aircraft while returning home. He described his tour of Syria, West Germany, Hungary, and the visit to New York as highly successful, both politically and economically. West Germany has pledged 500 crore rupees for modernization of the Rourkela steel plant, while Hungary has offered 260 crores for the Neyveli lignite project.

Replying to questions on Punjab, the prime minister expressed the government's determination to go ahead with the corridor plan along the Golden Temple complex in Amritsar. He said the government will not allow any obstacle to come in the way of implementation of the project.

Mr Gandhi said several world leaders shared India's concern about Pakistan's nuclear weapons program and the serious implications of any installation of a fundamentalist government in Afghanistan. The prime minister pointed out that the Geneva accord is crucial for peace in the region and it should not be violated.

About declaration of Islam as state religion by the Bangladesh Government, Mr Gandhi said it is their internal matter.

Speaking on Sri Lanka, he said the Peacekeeping Force will be withdrawn completely when the task is completed. This will be finalized in consultation with the Sri Lankan president.

On the action plan for disarmament, which he submitted to the special session of the UN General Assembly, the prime minister said it should be seen in a long-term perspective. Later, speaking to newsmen on his return to New Delhi this morning, Mr Gandhi said the plan was warmly welcomed at the General Assembly. He said the follow-up measures of the action plan will be decided in the next few weeks.

Spokesman Denies Assisting Fiji 'Coup' Plans

BK1006160688 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] India today expressed its concern to Australia over a Sydney newspaper report alleging India's involvement in recent moves toward a coup in Fiji. A spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry told newsmen in New Delhi that the acting high commissioner of Australia has been informed of the Indian Government's concern in the matter. The spokesman said the government's attention has been drawn to the report in an Australian daily which also alleged that the arms recently seized by the Australian authorities at Sydney were sent by India. He categorically denied the report as baseless, mischievous, and motivated. He said it appears that strenuous efforts are being made by some to spread disinformation.

2 Killed, 101 Injured in Srinagar Violence

BK1006160288 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] In Jammu and Kashmir, two persons were killed and one injured in Srinagar today when police had to resort to firing to disperse a violent mob trying to set on fire the Zainaqadal Bridge in the downtown area. The trouble started when a group of miscreants tried to force shopkeepers to down their shutters to protest against the hike in electricity tariff and recovery of sales tax. According to the divisional commissioner of Srinagar, Mr M.S. Pandit, the mob resorted to heavy stone pelting in which 100 policemen were injured, 10 of them seriously. He said when lathi [baton] charge and tear gas failed, police had to open fire.

'Prohibitory Orders' Imposed

BK1206160588 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] More violence has been reported from downtown areas of Srinagar city as the protest against the hike against the electricity rates for the third day. Violent mobs tried to set ablaze a cinema hall and lobbed petrol bombs at a police station. They also tried to burn some vehicles and indulge in heavy stone throwing. At least 70 policemen, including two deputy superintendents, were injured. Police fired several rounds in the air and used teargas shells to disperse the mob. Prohibitory orders have been clamped in the troubled part of the city.

Meanwhile, the chief minister, Dr Farooq Abdullah, has said 93 percent of the consumers will not be affected by the hike as tariff up to 1 kilowatt has not been changed. Addressing a meeting in Kathua and Udhampur Districts today, he said some elements are trying to mislead the people on the issue.

Most Tenants Around Golden Temple To Move

BK1006125488 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] In Amritsar, almost all the shopkeeper-tenants in the 30-meter area around the Golden Temple complex have expressed their willingness to shift from the area. The adviser to the Punjab governor, Mr J.F. Ribeiro, told newsmen today that the shopkeepers have been distributed application forms for allotment of shops in any one of the 11 shopping complexes to be developed by the government. He said the procedure for allotment of shops has been streamlined and will be completed early next week. Mr Ribeiro said over 300 houses are available for immediate allotment. More will be constructed by November this year for rehabilitation of all the 747 families being shifted from the area under the beautification plan. Our Amritsar correspondent reports that some residents of Gali Baghwali have started shifting their household goods.

'Terrorists' Kill Akali Dal-Longowal Adviser

BK1106160188 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] A message just received says terrorists shot dead this evening Mr Charandas Ghai, a senior advocate and advisr, Akali Dal-Longowal, at his residence in Moga in Punjab.

2 Gurkhas Arrested for Explosion; Bombs Seized

BK1106132088 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] A watch assembly factory was partially damaged at (Stun) in the Kurseong subdivision of West Bengal yesterday in a powerful bomb explosion. Police raided the area and arrested two GNLF [Gurkha National Liberation Front] militants. Four bombs were recovered from them. GNLF militants looted three more guns from different parts of the Darjeeling subdivision yesterday. The district administration has warned against non-surrender of the arms. Private license of arms was suspended in the three hill subdivisions of Darjeeling, Kurseong, and Kalimpong early this month. Thursday was the last day for depositing the arms with the police.

Iran

'Bayt ol-Moqaddas-7' Launched in South

New Operation in Shalamcheh

LD1306072488 Tehran IRNA in English 0720 GMT 13 Jun 88

["Operations Bayt ol-Moqaddas-7 Launched"—IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, June 13, IRNA—Iran's Muslim combatants launched a new operations in the Shalamcheh region in the southern sector of the war front early this

morning. According to early reports, hundreds of enemy troops were killed and wounded and tens of others taken prisoner in the course of the successful operations.

More details on the operations will follow shortly.

Iraqi Lines Breached

LD1306075088 Tehran IRNA in English 0744 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Shalamcheh Operational Region, June 13, IRNA—The Muslim forces of Iran successfully broke through the enemy defence lines here Monday morning killing and injuring a large numbers of Iraqi forces. They have also opened fire on enemy artillery positions in the area.

Fierce fighting is reportedly raging in the region with Iranian forces holding the upper hand.

Iraqi Artillery Units Destroyed

LD1306082088 Tehran IRNA in English 0800 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Bayt ol-Moqaddas-7 Operational Region, June 13 IRNA—The Muslim combatants of Iran in continuation of their operations in Shalamcheh region have destroyed three artillery battalions of the enemy.

The Muslim forces attacked enemy artillery positions after successfully crushing the enemy defence lines and set ablaze large amounts of munitions and military equipment.

Military commanders here have expressed full satisfaction with the early results of the assault launched early today.

4,000 Iraqi Casualties Noted

LD1306082588 Tehran IRNA in English 0817 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Bayt ol-Moqaddas Operational Region, June 13, IRNA—More than 4,000 Iraqi forces were killed or wounded and over 700 others taken captive by Muslim combatants since the start of the "Bayt ol-Moqaddas-7" operations in Shalamcheh region early Monday until 11:00 hours local time (07:30 hours GMT). There are tens of ranking officers among the POW's who are being moved behind the fronts.

Eleven Iraqi brigades were also destroyed by 30 to 60 percent during the operations. Infantry Brigades 22 and 431 were destroyed by 60 percent and the Infantry Brigade 113 by 80 percent. The Infantry Brigades 28, 428 and 429 were smashed by 30 to 40 percent.

The operational theatre is reportedly filled with Iraqi armoured equipment and wreckages of tanks and personnel carriers of enemy troops under the command of the Armoured Brigade 26 of the Fifth Mechanised Division and the Armoured Brigades 6 and 12 of the Third Armoured Division.

An operational commander announced the brigades sustained damages by 25 to 30 percent.

Latest reports indicate that the Infantry Brigades 45 and 425 were also destroyed by 30 to 60 percent.

Fierce battle continues in the operational theater and the Muslim combatants are smashing Iraqi positions in the area.

30 Iraqi Tanks Destroyed

LD1306085688 Tehran IRNA in English 0846 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Bayt ol-Moqaddas-7 Operational Theatre, June 13, IRNA—Thirty Iraqi tanks and 80 light and heavy vehicles have so far been destroyed in the ongoing "Bayt ol-Moqaddas-7" operations started early today.

The two-pronged operations were launched from the northern and eastern axes of the general sector of Shalamcheh.

IRNA correspondents in the field cite the high enemy casualties as outstanding characteristics of the surprise attack.

The existence of numerous engineering facilities which Iran's Islamic forces set ablaze today, indicates the Iraqis were attempting to build up embankments and defensive fortifications in the Shalamcheh operational theatre.

The Muslim combatants have also seized great amounts of Iraqi weapons and transferred them behind the fronts.

The smoke caused by explosions of enemy munitions depots is welling into the air in the operational theatre.

Fighting South of Fish Lake

LD1306100988 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0933 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Please pay attention to a report we have just received. The number of POW's captured in the "Bayt ol-Moqaddas-7" operation has reached 540, all of whom were evacuated to the rear of the fronts.

The reports by IRNA and the Central News Unit from the operational region indicate that operational units of the Islamic army made a careful reconnaisance of the enemy combat units west of Shalamcheh and the units then closely followed their operational plans. At 1000

this morning, they succeeded in bringing three enemy combat brigades in the very sensitive region south of Fish Lake called (Panj-Zel'i) under heavy fire and inflicted considerable losses and damage on them.

According to the same report, over 1,000 more men of the mercenary Ba'thist army were killed and injured while a number more were captured.

Air Force Raids Detailed

LD1306104288 Tehran IRNA in English 1037 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 13, IRNA—Iran's Air Force pilots heavily bombed Iraqi positions and concentration sites in Shalamcheh operational theatre in eight separate missions, today.

The Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces reported that the missions were carried out at 07:10, 07:15, 07:50, 08:00, 09:50, 10:30, 12:10, and 12:20 hours local time (03:40, 03:45, 04:20, 04:30, 06:20, 07:00, 08:40 and 08:50 hours GMT). The jet fighters returned to bases safely, it said.

Air Unit Sorties Reported

LD1306112188 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] A report by the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran states: From the beginning of the "Bayt ol-Moqaddas-7" operation until now, the Army's air units fighters have destroyed tens of Saddamist tanks and personnel carriers and created a blazing hell for the forces of the regime ruling Iraq.

The report also states that the pilots are maintaining an amazing presence throughout the operational areas. In addition to supporting the Islamic forces, the pilots are continuing their attacks against the Saddamists.

Iraq Using Chemical Weapons

LD1306152988 Tehran IRNA in English 1520 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Ahvaz, June 13, IRNA—The Iraqi regime, helpless as usual in confronting new Iranian operations, once again chemically bombed parts of the Bayt ol-Moqaddas-7 operational theater, Shalamcheh region, Monday afternoon.

The ever-alert Iranian anti-chemical units swiftly swung into action, neutralizing all effect of the enemy's dastardly chemical attacks.

Communique Issued

LD1306124488 Tehran IRNA in English 1119 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 13, IRNA—Iran's Muslim combatants today inflicted 4,000 casualties on Iraqi troops and captured 730 of them including a colonel in the course of their operations code-named "Bayt ol-Moqaddas-7" launched in the general sector of Shalamcheh in the southern fronts.

A military communique issued Monday afternoon said the Ground Forces of the Islamic revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) took part in the operations which also inflicted heavy equipment losses on the enemy troops.

It said Colonel Muhammad Fatih 'Abdallah, commander of Infantry Brigade 429 was among the 730 POWS who have so far been moved behind the fronts.

The communique issued by the Khatem ol-Anbiya' joint Army-IRGC Headquarters, said 30 enemy tanks and 80 other military and engineering vehicles were set ablaze and a considerable number of enemy weapons were seized intact.

-Brigades 22 and 431 routed by 60 pc [percent],

-Infantry Brigade 113 by 30 pc, [Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 1030 GMT on 13 June carries a similar report on the communique which states: "The 13th Infantry Brigade sustained 80 percent in losses."]

-Infantry Brigades 429 and 425 by 40 pc,

-Infantry Brigades 28, 45, and 428 as well as Armoured Brigade of the Fifth Mechanised Division by 30 pc,

-Armoured Brigades two and six of the Third Division by 25 pc, and

-Three artillery battalions by 100 pc.

The military headquarters said battle was raging in the area with Iranian forces, backed by the Air Force and Army aviation service, holding the upper hand.

Commentary on Need for Volunteers at Fronts

LD1306131988 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1108 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Station commentary: "Victories of the Islamic Forces in Shalamcheh Region"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Our forces presently stationed around the western bank of the Fish Lake have so far succeeded in capturing more than 700 Iraqi POW's and killing thousands of the enemy forces. The operations by the Islamic fighters began when the Iraqi regime had completed strong defense lines to halt infiltration by our forces. [passage omitted]

At the present moment and concurrent with the start of attacks by the Islamic forces in Shalamcheh, the extensive presence by forces along the fronts is needed now more that ever because an extensive presence by volunteer forces in the northern and southern fronts will allow operational commanders to station forces along the fronts, thus bringing about the potential to launch operations at every sector.

In response, the Iraqi regime will have to counter the above move by our forces and to station forces throughout the fronts. Therefore, this act will result in thinning the lines of the Iraqi forces and the eventual reduction in defensive capability of the Iraqi Army.

Furthermore, the extensive presence of the forces in the battlefronts will allow the military commanders to carry out in an improved manner the strategy of continuous series of operations. As pointed out repeatedly by the officials, this move will deny the Iraqi regime the opportunity to reorganize and will further weaken the position of the Iraqi Army. Implementation of this strategy follows the recommendation by the imam of the ummah that the fate of the war should be be decided in the warfronts.

Mohtashemi Says Khomeyni in 'Perfect Shape'

LD1206074188 Tehran IRNA in English 0738 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 12, IRNA—Interior Minister 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi has said that a CBS report Friday which suggested Imam Khomeyni's failing health is a Zionist scheme for cheering on Saddam Husayn and his demoralized army. [sentence as received] He has said that he had personally met with the imam on the previous week and that based on his personal knowledge the imam is now in perfect shape.

The Iranian minister who is quoted in an interview in the Sunday issue of the English daily "TEHRAN TIMES" has reminded that allegations about Imam Khomeyni's failing health has never been a new topic in the hands of the foreign media. He has said in the interview that as far back as 1978 when the imam was leading the revolution in his Paris home the Western media repeatedly suggested that his health was suffering.

Mohtashemi has also commented that the CBS report may as well be interpreted as "the Zionists and imperialists" response to Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi-Rafsanjani's appointment by the imam as acting commander-in-chief of the armed forces.

CBS Report Termed 'Rumor'

AU1006184688 Paris AFP in English 1800 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Paris, June 10 (AFP)—The spiritual leader of Europe's Shi'ite Moslem community, Ayatollah Mehdi Rohani, Friday denied reports that Iranian spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni suffered from cancer.

Mr Rohani, who lives in Paris, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that Ayatollah Khomeyni's family had confirmed the Iranian leader was not suffering from liver cancer. The U.S. television network CBS, quoting unidentified intelligence sources, had reported Thursday night that Ayatollah Khomeyni had only a few weeks to live. The network said the ayatollah suffered from prostate cancer that had spread to his liver. Liver cancer is incurable.

Mr Rohani added that the rumor had been circulated "to encourage Arab countries at the emergency summit in Algiers to condemn Iran."

Flag of Freedom Says Khomeyni 'Critical'

TA1006192588 (Clandestine) Iran's Flag of Freedom Radio in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] As we informed you in our newscast yesterday, Ruhollah Khomeyni's health has become extremely critical in the last few weeks. He can no longer perform his duties, and most of the time he is confined to bed.

We remind you that last January, Ruhollah Khomeyni suffered a heart attack, the latest of several, but British doctors saved him from death.

At present, Ruhollah Khomeyni has lost his eyesight and his kidneys are not functioning properly due to cancer of the prostate. Khomeyni is also suffering from a brain tumor, and foreign doctors, who have been summoned at a high cost to the regime, are giving him sedatives daily.

Khamene'i Delivers Friday Prayers Sermons

LD1006180588 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Friday prayers sermon delivered by Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin 'Ali Khamene'i on 10 June at Tehran University—recorded]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. [passage omitted] The most important issue for us these days is the war and the very wise measure taken by our dear imam in appointing an acting commander in chief. This move has hada the effect of a bomb explosion. When the imam appointed our dear brother, Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, acting commander in chief, world news agencies made it their lead story. [crowd chants]

It was important news and it really frightened the enemy, who indeed should be afraid, because it will, God willing, lead to many blessings. Of course, the vacuum had been felt for a long time and a decision had to be made. We thank God and our dear imam for making that decision. Truly, he appointed the best and the most worthy. Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani is the best and most worthy. Now you know the reason. He told you, and it has been discussed. I must raise a few points about it so our nation will be vigilant.

First, in keeping with that action's importance and effect, our enemy was disconcerted, and world propaganda sprung into action. It has always been that way. Whenever something good happens, world propaganda tries to poison its good effects. It hopes to lessen these blessings, destroy them, or create problems, as happened in this case. Radios and news agencies embarked on malicious and biased analyses. Each said something to provoke the army, the IRGC.

I declare with certainty—this is not just my opinion, it is the opinion of Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the opinion of our eminent leader and dear imam—that the army and IRGC will stay. They do not want to do away with the army and the IRGC—no. They said it many times, stressed it repeatedly, yet still some speak maliciously and with bias saying, yes, they want, for example, to do away with the army, make it part of the IRGC or they want to do such-and-such with the IRGC. No, there is no such intention. It is a matter of cooperation and coordination. They are two fighting forces and both have been in the war for 7, 8 years. They each have facilities that the other does not have. Well, the wise thing to do is to coordinate them, to use all their facilities. That is the best thing, the wisest thing. That is what we want to do.

The two institutions at times duplicate certain efforts. For instance, imagine a training center with personnel, facilities, all the prerequisites; each has one. What is the point of this? These duplications are costly. They waste our wealth, our strength, our time. The point is to join these efforts, occasionally getting rid of some of them, use each others' facilities when necessary, and learn from each other's experiences. We want them to work, hand-in-hand, like two cooperative, combative, united brothers, in the trenches defending Islamic values. We want them to benefit from each others' strengths, in addition to the great popular mobilization force, and to decisively advance the war. [crowd chants] That is the point. [crowd chants]

Another point: They say the war issue must be resolved. The gossipers are busy spreading the rumor that because an armed forces commander and acting commander-in-chief has been appointed, and bacause that person is prominent and everyone accepts him, then the war issue will be resolved shortly. This is an immature, inappropriate expectation. The task has its own pace. A proper administrator does not conduct his job with haste, but does it well. Now we have such an administrator for our armed forces. We must not move hastily or act out of public pressure, pushing the war apparatus into impulsive decisions. This is war; it is the most complex task.

I have observed the war from close quarters, witnessed it, and felt its effects. For many years we have focused our efforts on pursuing war issues. We closely scrutinize the problems of the war. This is an important task.

War cannot be discussed by noting one, two, or three factors; tens of variables sometimes interact ending in victory or defeat. We must take time and pause. We must help the fully authorized commander in chief, praise to God, and give him enough time to fully accomplish his task. Of course, brothers, people, and various groups congratulated Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani as a sincere gesture to him and to the war cause. However, as His Holiness Grand Ayatollah Montazeri commented [crowd cheers] one should not stop at congratulations. If you ask me, all groups and forces and all strata of society should make their resources available. If we all make available all our resources, once we decide something is useful for the war, then the issue will be resolved. It is then that the commander and the authority can work freely. [passage omitted]

We say that responsible brothers should be able to progress forcefully, with authority and complete confidence—particularly Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani, our esteemed brother. He should move forward in a decisive and serious manner, using all available resources. God willing, he will deal the enemy decisive blows, relying on achievements gained by this coordination and decisiveness. [crowd cheers]

The third topic repeats the assessment of various analyses and commentaries designed to spread rumors and poison the atmosphere. However, they are contradictory, different. These commentaries are not all recent, some are a few weeks old. The vanguard of these poisoned commentaries belongs to alien radios whose vile and biased nature are well known. They are now recurring. Sometimes they spread the message that the war and military moves are overshadowed by diplomacy and that this will resolve the issue. Sometimes they publicize the opposite, saying the Islamic Republic has given up the diplomatic approach, that efforts by the United Nations and the secretary general did not prove fruitful and, therefore, we intend to use military and brute force. Both viewpoints have their own supporters. As I have said already, this line goes back to foreign radios and our enemies. None are correct.

We initiated a diplomatic approach parallel to the war operations, right from the beginning of the war. We would have been wrong not to do so then and we would be wrong not to do so now. Attacks and military force should be justified. This requires a certain language, and this language is diplomacy. Our objective is not to seek war but, as stated from the very beginning and as should be noted again, to realize the just rights of the Iranian nation. We state the Iranian nation does not yield to force, it does not yield to abjectness, it has no mercy for its vile and savage aggressive enemy, and it will not forgive this enemy. The revolutionary Iranian nation, winning ideals with its blood, will preserve these ideals with its life and blood. If an aggressive person, element, regime, or order attacks Iranian ideals and the revolution

and tries to trample the rights of the Iranian nation by committing aggression against it, this entity will be punished and sentenced, and the full rights of the Iranian nation restored.

Who is going to do this? Who is going to punish the aggressor? Who is going to condemn him? Are international organizations prepared to do this? If so, let them do it. Those who from the first day gathered under the Islamic conference flag or the nonaligned or the UN flags, and then vacillated back and forth, if they had the power and the will to attain our objectives and purpose, then we would not have continued the war. We do not insist on achieving our objective only by war. However, in practice we have learned that they do not. Unfortunately, the United Nations is influenced by our enemies. The Islamic Conference Organiztion is directly or otherwise influenced by our enemies. We say that the internal organizations, the intermediaries and those who claim they can solve the problem, are either powerless or actually do not want to solve it. Therefore, we will not wait for anyone. We will go forward, relying on the will of the Iranian nation, on the faith of our people, and on our own decisiveness, to attain our rights. [crowd chants]

Of course, we never block possible political solutions. Some people are spreading rumors to the effect that these political moves conflict with the war. Not at all, they do not conflict with the war. There is only one leading organization doing the political work and fighting the war. We are the ones who fight the war and act politically.

Some people have criticized the Foreign Ministry or those who travel and have contact with the UN secretary general. We approve all of these moves. We decide on them, and they are approved by the imam. At every step, we discuss all their activities and relations with the United Nations and discuss them with the imam. We have either submitted reports to him, or on numerous occassions have even sought his views, and asked for his instructions.

The imam gives the policy line to the Foreign Ministry, the heads of the three powers, and the authorities, and the Foreign Ministry acts on it. A number of people, pretending to be more Catholic then the pope and more revolutionary than the imam and the authorities, began—unwittingly—to undermine our political activity and struggle. This is wrong. We shall continue with the war. If we lack the power to wage war, if we do not have a powerful armed forces, then our poltiical activity will never be effective. Political acitivity will only be effective then. We do not say it will definitely be effective because we have no confidence in international forums in which our enemies have influence. The United States dominates the Security Council. We told everyone it was the United States that raised Resolution No 598. We did not reject it because the United States incorporated some positive points. We have kept those positive points in reserve, but do not accept the whole resolution because it also contains some negative points. [passage omitted]

We cannot let our military power be overshadowed by diplomatic activity. We will decisively retain our military power. We will coordinate, concentrate, and empower our military to deliver blows. Of course, we do not shut the door to diplomatic activity. [passage omitted]

The last issue I want to raise is concerns the Arab summit in Algeria. The decisions and influence of Arab reactionaries in that meeting is a true source of shame for the Arab world. The summit ended last night. However, in our view, the summit resolution, in which Israel's greatest enemy was subjected to an attack by reactionaries and Israel's allies and in which Islamic and anti-Zionist Iran was presented as an enemy of the Arab world by the reactionaries and U.S. allies, will remain forever a shameful stain on today's reactionary Arab leaders. [crowd chants]

They supposedly began the summit to defend the Palestinians' bloody and innocent struggle. However, the reactionaries and U.S. allies, who did not want to see Arab leaders unite to crush Israel, tried to put their own version of the Iran-Iraq war on the agenda. Of course, progressive Arab countries resisted and expressed their opposition. This shows that the reactionaries are stronger in the Arab world. There are more reactionaries than progressives, and they were able to put that issue on the agenda of the Arab leaders' conference and issue that shameful resolution.

The Zionist danger was overlooked at the conference. Yes, lip service was paid in the resolution, but these were hollow words. If the conference really wanted to defend Palestinian rights, it would have banned Israel's allies and those who covertly and even overtly have relations with the Zionists. The Maghreb king, King Hassan, should not have been allowed to attend. King Hassan, who sits down and negotiates with the Zionists and who believes that the Palestinian struggle, all bitter struggles, should be completely stopped, cannot defend the rights of those people whose limbs are broken on Palestinian streets, people who with stones and slingshots are resisting the executioner, the hard-hearted army. If the conference really wanted to defend the rights of those oppressed people and defend the Palestinians' recent struggle, they would not have allowed King Husayn to participate. The Israelis have admitted, as the Jordanians themselves have, that King Husayn has repeatedly negotiated with Israel.

Some people even wanted to allow Egypt to attend; in other words, to hold a conference in line with Camp David and those wicked reactionaries, allied with the United States, like the Saudis of the Hijaz, those wicked and cruel persons of Jewish birth, who appear to defend

the Palestinians' rights. They insist that Egypt should participate in the conference. What sort of conference is that? How is it supposed to defend the Palestinians' rights?

In addition to the danger of Zionism, which they did not address, and the rights of the Palestinians, which they did not defend, shameless and disgraceful people appeared at the conference and raised the danger of Persians to Arabs. Are the Persians dangerous? Persians on the side of Islam are dangerous. Other Persians who, under the flag of a shah allied with the United States, who are just like them, are not considered dangerous. They are your allies, Israeli sympathizers. The Arabs are not confronted by Persians, they are confronted by Islam. Speak frankly.

The Islamic Republic, which is the biggest and strongest enemy of usurious Zionists and which is known worldwide as such, was described at the conference by reactionaries and, unfortunately, before the moderates and even the progressives. [sentence incomplete as heard] They placed the Islamic Republic, which is the Zionists' greatest enemy, alongside the Zionists. That required a great deal of nerve.

If you are searching for an enemy of the Arab world, and if you do not want to accuse the Zionists, there is another. I will tell you who this enemy is. The Arab world's enemy are those hypocritical leaders, kings, and presidents, who carry on about defending the Palestinian people, but whose hands are linked with the Zionists' hands and American hands. Why did they not raise the issue of this danger? [crowd chants]

As for the war issue, it was right to raise it, but only in a correct manner. The Islamic Republic has not threatened the Arab world. The war was started by a president, a corrupt leader, an American puppet, against the Islamic Republic. He is an Arab. If the Arabs truly want to defend Arab integrity, as they put it, they should unite to confront this ignorant, stupid person, Saddam Husayn, and say: Why did you start the war? Why did you drag the Arab world which had an important mission, confronting Israel, into the war? The Arab summit should have directed all its criticism at Saddam Husayn. They should have said: He started the war. The Islamic Republic does not seek war, we did not start the war. We have many neighbors. We did not start the war. We would not declare war against anyone. We are defending ourselves. If the Arab world is really suffering because of the war, they should be aware who started it. It was Saddam Husayn, the Ba'thist regime of Iraq. He should have been condemned. The intention of these corrupt American puppets is perfectly obvious. U.S. representatives toured the region just before the summit. Whatever the Americans wanted was done.

Our message to the Arab world and peoples is that they should consider their future. They should not let their fate be determined by people who act in accordance with the wishes of Islam's enemies, the Arab world's enemy, that is the United States. The United States will not allow the Arabs to conquer Israel. If the Arabs stand up to Israel, the United States will declare itself against Arabs. It will only accept the Arabs if they have no quarrel with Israel and are on Israel's side.

If the Arab world and peoples truly believe that Israel is a malignant tumor within them and their lands, they should know they can never be friends with the United States. The Arab world should banish those leaders who support the United States. The Palestinian nation should know they can not pin their hopes on such summits. The Palestinian nation's only hope, after God Almighty and faith in God and Islam, is its own strength and resolve. These innocent young people, children, men, and women, who are fighting in the occupied lands and in their Friday prayers, are on the frontlines with their streets fights and strikes. They should know they cannot trust these reactionary and corrupt leaders, they should not rely on them. They should rely on themselves. We consider Palestine to be a fundamental issue. We consider Israel a traitor to Islam, the Muslim world, Muslim nations, and Arab nations. We consider Palestine an Islamic issue. We believe it should be resolved within an Islamic framework. We hope that, thanks to Muslims' efforts and the strength of our combative nation, God willing, the Palestinian nation will be able to start and continue a long, strong, and decisive struggle against this dangerous enemy, as they have done so far. God willing, with the help of Muslims, this malignant tumor will be totally removed from the Muslim heart. [crowd chants] [passage omitted]

Khamene'i Meets With Baluchestan Governor

LD1306061988 Tehran IRNA in English 0559 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 13, IRNA—President 'Ali Khamene'i received governor general of southeastern province of Baluchestan va Sistan Mohammad Ashja' here Sunday.

Ashja' reported on the situation of the province and the president issued necessary guidelines regarding the issues discussed.

Meanwhile the president received a group of commanders and members of Basij [mobilization] forces from Najafabad, Esfahan Province Sunday.

The commanders pledged their full support for the recent decree of Imam Khomeyni appointing Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani as the acting supreme commander of the armed forces.

The president who is also the head of the Supreme Defense Council deciding the country's war strategy, talked about plots against Islam since its early days. In

the past century and a half, he said, these hostilities have been intensified. However, the victory of the Islamic Revolution of Iran was a proof to the fact that justice will ultimately prevail.

The Iraqi-imposed war, he told the visitors, was another move to crush the divine movement of the Iranian Muslims and this too he said was thwarted through vigilance of the people.

Foreign Ministry Statement Condemns Arab Summit
LD1006175288 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] While reiterating its support for the uprising of the Muslim Palestinian nation, a Foreign Ministry statement has condemned the Arab compromisers and reactionaries for their final resolution issued at the Arab summit in Algeria in accordance with the wishes of the United States and Israel.

Regarding the Algerian summit, the statement says: The extraordinary Arab summit, which appeared to have been an effort by progressive Arab countries to make up for the shameful outcome of the Amman summit, ended after 3 days. The conference was to devote itself solely to the uprising of the Palestinian nation and ways to support this Islamic and popular movement. However, reactionary Arab regimes, on U.S. recommendations, did not agree to limit themselves to reviewing the issue of Palestine in the conference. Led by reactionaries who implement U.S. wishes in the Arab world, the conference followed the same course as the Amman summit and issued a statement, the contents of which clearly contradict the realities of the Arab world.

The statement stresses the necessity for Arab countries to give all-round support to the uprising of the Palestinian nation, while reactionary regimes such as the Hijaz regime assure the United States that they will never use their purchased weapons against Israel, or regimes such as Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and Morocco, who have in fact joined the Camp David accord, by establishing relations with Egypt.

The final statement of the summit extensively condemns the United States' policy of supporting the regime occupying Jerusalem, hostility toward the Palestinians, and U.S. savage aggression in the Persian Gulf, while the reactionary Arab leaders invite the United States to the Persian Gulf to safeguard their thrones and consider life under the U.S. flag their salvation.

The Arab summit in Algeria, in supporting the aggressor regime of Iraq in attacking the Islamic Republic of Iran, assured Israel and the United States that strong words supporting the Palestinians and condemning the Zionists would remain only words.

The Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran considers the resolution of the Arab summit in Algeria a dark and grim day for Arabs. It stresses that the Palestinian nation has found the road to struggle and will continue its revolutionary movement without relying on mercenary regimes and compromising the courses of events. The Islamic Revolution of Iran stands and will always stand alongside the Muslim Palestinian nation and support it with everything at its disposal. Regarding the war imposed by the Iraqi regime on Iran, Iran will decisively continue its holy defense until the aggressor is punished, without heeding any spurious attempts to support the Iraqi regime.

Musavi Assails Arab Summit Proceedings, Results
LD1206120088 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Today's cabinet session discussed the results of the recent Arab leaders' conference in Algeria. After the session the prime minister said: (?At the end of) the conference there was no defense of the Palestinians; rather, there was support for the crowns and thrones of reactionary Arab leaders. He added: These are people who, in order to maintain their crowns and thrones, have handed over to the United States not only the Holy Land but also the holy territory of Hijaz.

The prime minister stressed: In the conference, Arab partiality and ignorance triumphed over the spirit of fighting oppression and waging the primary battle against Zionism. It was expected that nothing more would be achieved in the presence of King Hassan and King Husayn, who are hand in hand with Yitzhaq Shamir and who are linked to international Zionism.

Mr Musavi added: During the conference, the reactionary powers justified themselves, and the Islamic Republic of Iran, the most determined defender of Palestine, was condemned. The brilliance of Arabia's coins and dollars blinds those leaders' eyes to the blood of innocent pilgrims. Instead of asking Fahd why he fired on pilgrims to the house of God and why he martyred around 400 Iranian and Palestinian pilgrims, they bribe him and the U.S. servants, and encourage them.

Concluding the interview, the prime minister stressed: During the conference no one asked on the basis of what shar'iah law the affiliated Hijaz leaders create restrictions for pilgrims to the holy sanctuaries and prevent their entry.

Britain May Cancel Debts From Shah's Regime
LD1106082588 Tehran IRNA in English 0807 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] London, June 11, IRNA—The British Government has not ruled out the possibility that it will write off all or some of an estimated pounds 100 million trade debt from Iran that dates back before the Islamic Revolution in 1979.

"For Iran or any other market there will always be an amount of business that we will never achieve recovery or eventual payment that has to be written off... It is a fact of life", a spokesman for the state-controlled Export Credit Guarantee Department (ECGD) said.

He acknowledged that approximately this sum was still outstanding from before the overthrow of the shah but refuted suggestions connecting any move to write-off the debt with on-going talks between the two countries over embassy damage reparations.

"There is no link," the spokesman told IRNA. The conduct of negotiations with Iranian authorities over debt recovery were "separate" and had "been successful to a degree."

After the collapse of the shah's regime, the British Government was left facing losses and claims of some pounds 200 million through default. So far about half has been negotiated away through a mixture of write-offs and repayments and outstanding claims were being dealt with in a similar way.

The EGCD spokesman was more inclined to speak about short-term credit facilities which had been reintroduced for Iran in 1982 and broadly reckoned his department provided cover for some pounds 100 million worth of goods last year.

Britain's attitude to the market in Iran has been one that it is "sufficiently stable" and our experience has been recently "very good," he said. "We found business we covered has been paid for."

The official would not be drawn on reports that Britain was eager to increase trade with Iran but said that if there was a demand to increase cover or for medium-term projects, it would be looked at on its merits, but so far had received no approach from Tehran.

White House Concerned About Bush's Chances

LD1106195188 Tehran IRNA in English 1826 GMT 11 Jun 88

["Islamic Iran Casts Long Shadow Over U.S. Presidential Elections"—IRNA headline]

[Text] London, June 11, IRNA—The White House is becoming obsessive about the dangers of an Iranian factor affecting the rival campaigns of Michael Dukakis and George Bush to become the next U.S. President, according to reports and analysts in Washington.

Widespread reports have spoken of an "October surprise" to boost the chances of Republican Bush, currently 17 points behind his rival in opinion polls, while others see that he may have no choice but to resign as vice-president to distance himself from Reagan and his Iran scandal.

Hysteria reached a climax this week with Middle East national security adviser Robert B. Oakley reportedly resorting to write a memo to White House staff and government branches to be watchful of Iranian tactics.

The centre of concern follows reports from Lebanon last week that the Reagan administration is again intent on trying to reach out to Tehran by secretive dealings with the hope it may ultimately assist with securing the release of Americans said to be missing in Lebanon.

It was alleged that Reagan aides promised arms to former Iranian President Bani-Sadr to block Jimmy Carter's efforts to free U.S. Embassy spies held in Tehran in his "October surprise" during the 1980 elections to save his presidency bid.

Eight years on, the London GUARDIAN reported Saturday that again Islamic Iran "casts shadow" over the U.S. elections.

'Secret' Nuclear Pact With Pakistan Denied

LD1306103088 Tehran IRNA in English 1019 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 13 IRNA—An informed source at Iran's Atomic Energy Organisation today categorically denied a British newspaper report that Iran and Pakistan had signed a nuclear pact.

Speaking to IRNA, the source who asked not be named, described the report published in Sunday's issue of THE OBSERVER as a "mere fabrication."

THE OBSERVER claimed that the "secret agreement" had been signed in Vienna last year "to develop Iran's nuclear technology" but cited no source for its story.

Further on Volunteers Leaving for Fronts

Group From Khorasan Province

LD1006184388 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] According to an IRNA report, in an extensive move of fighters to the battlefields, a large number of personnel from the Islamic Revolution Committees of Khorasan Province left for the battlefields following an enthusiastic gathering of Khorasan residents to see them off after the Friday sermons.

Kordestan Volunteers Depart

LD1106182088 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] The ongoing dispatch of people's forces to the warfronts today included a large number of combat-skilled forces from the Islamic Revolution Committees of Kordestan Province who left Sanandaj for the fronts to join other combatants.

In addition, the fifth convoy of Islamic Revolution Committee Guards from Khorasan Province, composed of combat-skilled forces, departed ceremonially from Mashhad yesterday.

Convoy From Tehran

NC1206095588 Tehran Television Service in Persian 1700 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, a large number of combat-specialist forces of the Islamic Revolution komitehs from all over the country left for the battlefronts in the third convoy of the Mohammad, Peace Be Upon Him, Corps this morning. Ceremonies accompanied their departure from the central headquarters of the Islamic Revolutionary Komiteh in Tehran.

Forces From Zahedan, Yadz

LD1206121288 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] A large group of fresh mobilization forces from the province of Baluchestan va Sistan left today for the war fronts from Zahedan. They departed under the name of the third convoy of Mohammad, Peace Be Upon Him, Corps. The groups chanted "We will fight," "We will die," "We will not accept compromise," "Death to the United States," and "War, war until victory." They left for the country's war regions amid an enthusiastic sendoff by the people of Zahedan.

A group of fighters and trained volunteers also headed for the fronts this morning, along with fighters from the region of Ardakan in Yazd Province.

Tehran Cites REUTER on Freighter Attack

LD1106171288 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] According to a REUTER report, gunboats today attacked a freighter bound for Hijaz in the Strait of Hormuz. According to this report, the 12,000 tonne ship, belonging to a German company, sustained some damage in the attack.

UK Supertanker Attacked Near Saudi Port 11 Jun

LD1206092488 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] AFP, quoting shipping sources in the Persian Gulf, reports that a supertanker flying the British flag was attacked by speedboats yesterday afternoon near the port of Ra's al-Tanurah in the Hijaz. The attack came several hours after another attack on a West German cargo ship in the Persian Gulf by gunboats.

Central Command Denies Iraq Downed Helicopter

LD1106175588 Tehran IRNA in English 1055 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 11, IRNA—The Central Command of the Iranian Army Aviation Service Saturday strongly denied an Iraqi allegation that it had downed an Iranian helicopter Bell-214 in the northern front.

The command termed Iraq's claim as "pure fabrication", adding that Iranian helicopters returned to bases safely after carrying out their combat missions Thursday.

Commander Denies Iraqi Claim of Downing Plane

LD1206082888 Tehran IRNA in English 0759 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 12, IRNA—An Iranian Air Force operations commander today categorically denied Iraq's claim Saturday that it had downed an Iranian warplane. He said that all Iranian aircraft had safely returned to bases on that day.

In a counter-claim the operations commander said that the Iraqi regime has sustained the loss of several aircraft in recent operations, and that it invents such lies solely as a face-saving device for boosting the shattered morale of its own army.

Combat Operations in War With Iraq Continue

Iraqi Planes Overfly Sar Dasht

LD1006175888 Tehran IRNA in English 1746 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Orumiyeh, Azarbayjan Prov., June 10, IRNA—Several Iraqi warplanes violated the airspace of Sar Dasht at 13:20 hours local time (09:50 GMT) Friday. The enemy warplanes fled the Iranian airspace under antiaircraft fire of Muslim combatants.

Communique No 3,230

LD1106162888 Tehran IRNA in English 1619 GMT 11 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 11, IRNA—Iranian Air Force planes effectively carried out patrol flights over the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman in support of the Navy Friday, reconnoitering 24 foreign vessels, said a military communique here Saturday.

The 3230th communique of the Joint Staff Command announcing the above said Iran's naval forces intercepted eight foreign cargo ships and oil tankers in the Persian Gulf yesterday, but allowed them to proceed since they had no Iraq-bound cargo aboard.

On the battlefronts, said the communique, Muslim combatants of the Islamic Republic's Ground Forces checked Iraqi forces' activities by despatching patrol groups and setting up watchposts throughout the fronts Friday.

Iraqi positions, fortifications and vehicle columns throughout the battlefields, were subjected to heavy artillery, tank and mortar fire of Iranian Muslim combatants yesterday as a result of which several Ba'thist soldiers were killed and wounded and some bunkers, gun emplacements, two loaders and a vehicle of the enemy were destroyed, added the communique.

Movements of Iraqi motorized columns were brought to a halt by Muslim combatants' fire in Maymak and Anjireh, western fronts, it said, adding that some Iraqi vehicles were damaged due to heavy Iranian fire.

Iranian armoured units also brought to a halt the activities of Iraqi tanks in Kalaleh, Panjwin and Chazabeh operational regions, it said.

The communique concluded by saying that Iran's Gendarmerie forces subjected Iraqi positions and fortifications Friday to their heavy fire, killing some Iraqi soldiers and destroying a watch post and some bunkers of theirs.

Communique No 3,231

LD1206165288 Tehran IRNA in English 1628 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] Tehran, June 12, IRNA—Iranian naval forces controlled shipping in the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman on Saturday (?reconnoitering) three cargo ships as well as several foreign vessels, said a military communique here Sunday.

The 3231st communique of the Joint Staff Command announcing the above said Iran's Air Force planes effectively carried out patrol flights over the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman in support of the Navy yesterday reconnoitering 19 foreign vessels.

On the battlefields, the communique said, Iranian Muslim combatants opened fire on Iraqi forces' defence lines, motorized vehicles and supply routes over the past 24 hours, silencing enemy fire and bringing to a halt their engineering activities and movements.

Some Iraqi troops were killed and wounded and several group and individual bunkers of theirs destroyed as a result of Iranian combatants' heavy fire Saturday, it added.

The communique said an Iraqi patrol unit was reconnoitered in Helaleh operational region yesterday and was forced to flee sustaining some damage and fatalities by Iranian fire.

Iran's combat units also inflicted heavy casualties and damage on the enemy in Panjwin, Sayyid Sadiq and San-Vafa [name as received] Valley yesterday, said the communique.

Iranian Gendarmerie forces subjected Iraqi fortifications to their heavy fire killing and wounding some Iraqi soldiers, said the communique concluding that some group bunkers and a vehicle of enemy forces were also destroyed.

Khomeyni's Election Representative Interviewed

PM0806113988 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 11 May 88 p 22

[Report on Channel 1 television interview of Hojjat ol-Eslam Ansari, Ayatollah Khomeyni's representative on election matters, on 10 May]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Hojjat ol-Eslam Ansari talked about why the imam had chosen him as his representative to look into the Tehran elections and about the results of his findings. He said: What happens in any election in Iran, and indeed throughout the world, is that there are those who win votes and those who do not, at least not enough votes. Normally, those who win votes are not likely to declare the elections void; they do not cause problems for the elections.

Those who do not win votes are two types: There are those who are fair and seek the truth. When they have a complaint about the elections, or the manner in which they were held, their complaints are reasonable and against a specific ballot box.

The others who did not receive enough votes instigated the problem by insisting they must get into the Majlis. In their minds, they reasoned that the people definitely would vote for them, and they counted on this in order to get into the Majlis. When they lost in the elections, it was only natural that they thought perhaps there was something wrong with the elections, perhaps their votes had been stolen or miscounted.

This is precisely how these people act; they create problems. Actually, it is up to officials and the Council of Guardians and the Interior Ministry to look into such matters. Apart from all the allegations these people have made, this is basically what has happened.

During the election, there were more than 140 candidates for Tehran. After the elections, those who had received votes, and even some who had not received votes but who had no problems with the elections, declared the elections valid. There was another group, very small in number, that said it had proof some of the boxes were suspect. There was yet another group that had no specific reason or report to confirm that the elections were suspect. It believed that the totals were wrong and that was why it had not obtained enough votes.

If matters had gone along normally up to this point and if the Interior Ministry and the Council of Guardians had looked into the matter, there would have been no problem. The imam had no intention of intervening in the elections. He told officials many times he would not interfere with the elections. However, I believe hidden and secretive hands wanted to create mischief and a bad climate. After the Tehran elections, they began to suggest to the people that the elections had been tampered with. In a coordinated move, they first tried to declare the elections null and void, and when this did not happen, they tried to disrupt the elections.

Up to this point, the imam had no intention of intervening. There then were continued contacts by Mr Emami-Kashani, a respected member of the clergy of the Council of Guardians, and Mr Mohtashemi, the respected interior minister, with the Secretariat of the Imam and with Mr Ahmad [Khomeyni's son], asking the imam to intervene in the Tehran elections. It was very unpleasant for the imam to have to do that. As a first step, a work order approved by Mr Emami-Kashani and the interior minister was approved by the imam. At the bottom of the work order, the imam wrote: "Action must be taken, just as mentioned. Negligence is not proper. If God is willing, you will be successful."

This work order dealt with recounting those suspect boxes. Unfortunately, some difficulties occurred at the time of execution and the issue did not progress very quickly. Despite the fact the imam had no official meetings during Ramadan, he received the clerics and lawyers of the Council of Guardians on 25 April. The Council members discussed various things with him, including the Tehran election and the fact that it had been checked.

The day after this meeting, the imam sent a written order asking me, two representatives from the Council of Guardians, and two from the Interior Ministry to look into the issue of recounting the ballot boxes in question. The imam's order to us concerned those boxes about which there had been complaints.

We held our first meeting with the representatives of the Council and the Interior Ministry in the Council's offices. It was generally agreed to carry out the work order, and we set about to deliver the questioned boxes to the Council of Guardians so that it could start a recount.

That afternoon when we started to deliver the boxes, the brothers at the Council of Guardians sent us a list of the many boxes, some one-third of the total from Tehran, saying we should deliver boxes for a recount.

This list surprised me, and I felt responsible. I believed the imam had talked about complaints in his order and now these brothers had asked for all those boxes from us. I asked them if complaints had been received about all these boxes. They said no, that most of these boxes had been reported and filed, and that they did not have many boxes that had received complaints. They added that if we were looking for "complaint" boxes, the number was very few.

As the basis of our work was cooperation and coordination, I suggested that the brothers first identify those boxes receiving complaints and that they also give us a list of boxes with reports filed on them. Then based on the priority of the reports, I would give them another batch of boxes so that the business of the elections could be concluded quickly. [passage omitted]

The dear brothers then wrote to the imam asking what he thought about the word "complaint," whether he meant only boxes that had complaints against them or also boxes that had received reports. The imam replied: "In the name of God. Thank you for all your efforts and the decisions of the executive committee. I meant, in this case, complaint, not report. However, for further peace of mind, if my representative and the members of the Council of Guardians all agree that some of the reported boxes should be recounted, then this should be done."

After the imam's reply, we started to look into the complaints. The dear brothers of the Council of Guardians provided a list of 55 boxes which they thought had received complaints. We quickly placed these boxes at their disposal so that they could be recounted.

In addition to recounting the boxes, I asked the Council members to give me all reports dealing with the Tehran elections, complaints about the elections, and the views of the supervisors. I intended to study them. This was done and, at this time, I thought it necessary to give a brief summary of the brothers' report.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Ansari added: First of all, the number of ballot boxes involving complaints that the brothers had received from us was far fewer than the number mentioned. In looking into the complaints, we found that only a limited number of boxes had specific complaints. Second, the number of reports given by the brothers was far less than that indicated on the list we received the first day. Third, some of the people who had complained about the Tehran elections or the manner in which they were held had no specific case. In general, they said the Tehran elections were suspect and should be declared null and void. They had no special reason, just the fact that according to their calculations, they should have received more votes. [passage omitted]

I said that, according to the brothers, 55 boxes had complaints. Apart from three of four more cases, the rest of the boxes had received only reports. The findings of the supervisors and the overseers showed that although the boxes had received complaints, at the time of recounting we found no major issue that would have made a difference to the election results. More than 18 of the ballot boxes had no problems at all. As members of the Council and the Interior Ministry agreed on the same

conclusions, they sealed the boxes, and there were no problems. Two of the boxes contained canceled votes because the elections managers were not qualified. On election day, the day of the grave crisis of the war of the cities, these managers were everywhere collecting Tehran votes. The people came to the polling stations very excited and these managers were not paying close attention and did not stamp the ballots with the election seal. After they had closed and sealed the boxes, they discovered their mistake. They wrote a report to the Council of Guardians, taking the blame, saying the elections in those areas had been valid and that the people's vote should not be canceled.

We regarded these votes null and void because we consider all votes without stamps void. [passage omitted]

Two or three ballot boxes in Tehran involved issues about which there has been a lot of talk to the effect that the elections favored one line or one movement. The result of our findings about the two boxes was this: In the two boxes, the votes of one of the sisters and one of the brothers had not been counted correctly, thus lowering the count. In our extensive research, it was discovered that the respected supervisor from the Council of Guardians, who had been watching over that box, was the same person responsible for registering the votes. Now this same person says he made a mistake and admits he was wrong. In any case, that box's lower count had been done by the Council of Guardians supervisor who had been standing over the box.

The brothers also claimed another box had been wrongly counted. In that box, again, the Council of Guardians supervisor had not considered a candidate and had not counted 100 of this votes, which we added when we recounted the ballot box. Ten other boxes had been declared void by the province supervisory council. We agreed with this because the law says if the province council declares a box canceled, then that is the way it has to be.

Ansari continued: From the 55 boxes receiving complaints, the 20 boxes which we gave them later, and the 10 boxes which they themselves counted as canceled, we concluded that all those votes, the differences of the votes, had no effect on the election results. The disputed votes would not have raised or lowered anyone's vote counts and none of the candidates chosen in the first or second rounds or eliminated would have changed with these disputed votes. Even if we had canceled all 70 boxes, while there were no problems with the other boxes, this still would not have made a difference to the trend of the elections. My own feeling about the issue is that no problems at all existed with the boxes in Tehran. [passage omitted]

We still see people in corners raising the issue that the elections were not valid. Some say if the whole issue of the elections had been looked into, there would have been other things discovered. We do not know what the brothers mean by this. Does this mean that if the 2,400 ballot boxes in Tehran were recounted, the vote result would be different? In our opinion, and that of the Council of Guardians supervisors and the likes of them, it would not have made any difference at all.

These people now are saying that the announcement declaring the elections valid was done in the interest of the regime and not necessarily the interest of the elections. I feel that this is a political move and that, in reality, there is a hand behind all these issues. The imam said in his message before the elections that after the voting, the people will see how the world's aggressors will tarnish the elections and the people's presence.

They realized that with 17 million people voting, they had nothing left to say. They could not say that 17 million people were threatened. The only way for them to create doubts, which they surely will continue to do in the future, will be to claim irregularities in the elections, thus bringing the entire election under question. I, as the imam's representative, asked by him to look into the elections, assure the people that the voting was truly valid and their votes have not been tampered with. [passage omitted]

Briefs

Narcotics Smugglers Caught

Orumiyeh, W. Azarbayjan Prov., June 11, IRNA—Over four hundred kgs of narcotics including opium and morphine were seized from three international smuggling bands by the ever-vigilant anti-drug squads of the Islamic Revolution's Committee (IRC) in this province. Some 31 members have been so far been arrested and a quantity of firearms and 15 vehicles confiscated, said the anti-drug hqs. of the province. International narcotics rings smuggle in these dangerous drugs via the southern and eastern provinces of the country. After distributing around 20 percent of the narcotics to their local agents they smuggle out the rest to Turkey through Azarbayjan, and thence to the United States and Europe, added the officials. [Text] [*LD1206002588 Tehran IRNA in English 1808 GMT 11 Jun 88*]